THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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From Yesterday's Evening Edition.

ATLANTA, FEBRUARY 28, 1873.

Summary of State News.

MACON.

The Macon Canal and Manufacturing Company, begins again to loom up into view. Forty-two individuals and firms are already members of the Macon Board of Trade. The initiation fee has been fixed at fifty dollars.—"Fun" with the Vaville boys consists in blowing up fence posts with powder, or some other infernal machine.—*Telegraph & Messenger.*

GRIFFIN.

Kip Harris was shot and killed in Butts county on Sunday last, Mr. Fred Cargyle, under the following circumstances: Mr. Harris was a drinking man, and troublesome one when under the influence of liquor. He had been refused by Mr. Carlile to visit his family or pay attention to his daughter, at which Harris became enraged. Harris was in the Cargyle settlement Sunday, in a drinking condition, and when passing Cargyle's house determined to go in. Mr. C. warned him not to come in several times, but Harris, swearing and abusing him, continued to advance in a threatening attitude till he reached the door, when Cargyle fired, emptying the contents of a double barrel shot gun into his breast, killing him almost instantly. It is thought by the neighbors to be a case of justifiable homicide, as Harris was young, stout, active, and a dangerous man, while Mr. Cargyle is old, feeble and crippled. Mr. C. is at home and expects to remain there, and at last accounts no warrant had been issued for his arrest.—*News.*

SAVANNAH.

Mr. Terence Nugent, keeper of a saloon in Savannah, under the affliction of aberration of mind, shot and killed himself with a pistol, on Tuesday last.—On the same day, as above, Mr. Charles W. Burnett, of Savannah, bookkeeper of Mr. Soullard, of the city, and a son of W. H. Burnett, of Sparta, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol. No reason assigned for the act.—*News.*

LAWRENCEVILLE.

Joe Braswell, colored, stabbed Jack McCurdy, colored, and killed him, on Friday last, at a dance in Walton county.—In the space of a week we have had three heavy freshets. This is something unusual. We heard of but little damage being done by the floods in Gwinnett county. In the adjoining county of Jackson, it is reported that five bridges have been washed away.—*Gwinnett Herald.*

MADISON.

Scarlet fever has made its appearance in Madison.—The spring term of Morgan Superior Court will commence the 3d of March.—Madison has received 8,700 bales of cotton this season.—The annual business of Madison, foots up one and a quarter million.—*Home Journal.*

ATHENS.

Athens goes on steadily improving and the trade of the town constantly increases.—A. L. Mitchell, Esq., a young lawyer of great promise has been appointed Judge of the new County Court.—A light fall of snow in Athens on Monday night.—*Southern Watchman.*

ALBANY.

The prospect of a good yield of wool in the wool growing region of Albany, is fine, so far as we have been able to learn.—Albany is to have a debating society.—The general health of this community is good. —Farmers in this section are planting earlier than they have probably ever done before.—*Central City.*

MILLEDGEVILLE.

The colored Fire Company of this city paraded in full uniform the 22d.—The Milledgeville Hotel Company have determined to sell their lot and its appurtenances. —Dr. W. H. Hall has been elected President of the Young Men's Christian Association of Milledgeville.—Col. Wm. McKinley has been appointed to a place on the Board of Education of Baldwin county. —Mr. Bivins, the agent of the Central Railroad Company, has shipped 12,000 bales of cotton over the road from Milledgeville this winter.—Hon. E. Steadman, Senator from the 27th District, and a member of the Committee of the State Lunatic Asylum, is confined to his room in Milledgeville with acute inflamitory rheumatism.—*Union and Recorder.*

ROME.

Armstead Stevenson and Lee Carlton, both colored, fought on Saturday. The former stabbed the latter in the neck, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound.—The Atlanta Sun says that Whidby, of THE CONSTITUTION, has boys large enough to "knock the stuffin" out of anybody who calls their daddy questionable names. Who—who called him questionable—questionable names. These lads shan't have any of our "stuffin." Whidby's a gentleman, but I can't help being ugly, can he? If he's not as pretty as Venus, it's not his fault, is it? Where's the demnition frigidity of telling the truth, eh? Now, you keep those lads at home—we can't fight a whole camp meeting.—*Commercial.*

Society and Fashion Items.

Surprise parties are again becoming quite popular.

The peacock costume is the latest in gorgeous costumes for fashionable women.

Short skirts with immense panier puffs, will re-appear on the promenade in the spring.

The abomanable fashion of parting the hair on the side has been adopted once more by some young ladies.

The decca is a new India shawl. It is made of a single piece of cashmere, instead of many small pieces joined together, and is not so expensive as the real camel's hair.

Items About Women.

A Worcester landlady puts on male attire to look for her boarders.

A Washington belle speaks five different languages, but cannot bake a loaf of bread to save her life.

My dear, said the sentimental Mrs. Waddles, home, you know, is always the dearest spot on earth. Well, yes, said the practical Mr. Waddles, it does cost me about twice as much as any other spot.

A La Crosse, Wisconsin, girl has been turned out of house and home for rubbing her cheeks against her sister's husband's head when she wished to get up a beautiful glow for a ball.

The Little People.

A boy in Danbury who was told he should always try to cheer the aged, tried "three times three and tiger" on his grandmother, Christmas morning, and the old lady was so startled that she spilled a boxful of snuff on him. He looks upon the beauties of nature with his left eye now.

A ten-year-old, boasting to a schoolmate of his father's accomplishments, put in thus: My father can do almost anything. He's a notary public, and he's a pothecary, and can fill teeth, and he's a hoss doctor, and he can mend wagons, and things, and he can play the fiddle, and he's a jackass at all trades.

One of the fruit dealers of Portland caught an urchin stealing nuts, and proceeded to execute condign punishment. The boy begged to be released, because he had just been vaccinated from fresh cow. "What the —— had that to do with it," shouted the infuriated fruit dealer. "She was a hooking cow, and it got into my blood," was the whimpering reply.

☞ A pious invalid went to church last Sabbath for the first time for several months. "Did you not enjoy the sermon?" said her husband thankful to see her in his pew again. "Enjoy it, I guess I did, immensely, till I looked at the lady in the front seat, and all at once I was unhappy, for, would you believe it, my back hair wasn't up high enough."

MARDI GRAS.

An Early Start and a Late Arrival—High Water, Poor Fences and Fried Potatoes—Safe Arrival of Hundreds of His Majesty's Most Faithful Subjects.

NEW ORLEANS, February 23, 1873.

A cup of coffee and an aged biscuit, taken at the early hour of two o'clock, in the barroom of the great barn of a hotel that shelters the traveler in Grand Junction, did not constitute a good basis for an active toothpick campaign. We forgot the early hour and surroundings when the whistle of the approaching train was promptly heard. Grand Junction may be a great and glorious town. We arrived too late and left too early for an interview. We hope it is all that our fancy paints it.

THE SOUTHERN DEPARTURE.

Grand Junction is four hundred miles from New Orleans, or, say, one hundred and fifty miles farther north than the lofty CONSTITUTION building on Broad street; and far enough westerly to make our watches thirty minutes too fast. As you may have observed, we are going to Mardi Gras on the square. Having traced two sides of that figure, we begin this morning a third and longer side. Every mile now is a mile plumb south, a mile that counts.

The second coming of daylight lit up our benignant countenance in the neighborhood of the Mississippi University at Oxford. Over the flat country—for we have parted with the hills, and rock, and even with all surface stone—the sun rose bright and clear and very beautiful. The railroad runs about fifty miles east of the mighty Father of Waters; through a sea of land that knows no bound short of the horizon. Night closed in as we approached the Louisiana line; but not until the early blossoms, opening leaves and the semi-tropical growth of the swamps spoke of a kindlier climate.

TOO DAMP.

We continually meet some sluggish feeder of the great river. Each and every one of them were endeavoring to handle more water than their capacity could do justice to. The portion that they could not accommodate was distributed over the bottoms generally—sometimes too deep to please the occupants of lower floors, who were compelled to move up higher or off farther. The surplus water, as a rule, kept below our threads of iron, and we were glad. In some places the yellow inland seas stretched beyond the limits of vision, under the great trees freighted with swaying vines or wondrous Southern moss. Men were carelessly paddling about in rude boats; and nobody seemed to think there had been much of a shower.

FENCE ACT.

No railroad fence! How we make unweary steers caper though, and how we ourselves start, every sense alert, when the shrill warning of danger comes back to us, short and sharp! We passed one ox whose goose was cooked by a preceding train; and the great wonder is that a dozen are not killed instead of one; that every train is not wrecked by stock that roves at will on the unprotected track. Putting the loss of cattle aside, can we afford to let truant swine imperil our own most precious necks?

62 MILE SIDING,

is a feeding place on the Jackson route. A pressing engagement in the dining room prevented us from observing the extent of its prosperity. Its dining rooms should prosper; for there you may find fried potatoes that are thin, crisp and perfect. So few cooks attain to the first principles of good fried potatoes that we are led to believe it a difficult branch of the culinary art. If we could ride the winged horse, the landlord should be handed down to posterity embalmed, yea, steeped in verse. His fried potatoes being a perishable commodity, we handed them down to ourselves, and posterity can cook their own.

THE PILGRIMS.

of to-day are manly business men from St. Louis. The Louisville delegation did not reach us on account of a missing bridge. Our fellow travelers may mingle business with pleasure, but both are very nearly summed up in the meagre words, Mardi Gras. Yet the train is not overloaded, or rather was not above Jackson. We have few ladies and no children, no babies. The revelry to which we are hastening is rather vigorous for tender constitutions.

The weary followers of King Rex traveled through the livelong day, and past midnight it is to be hoped, that all found respectable and downy beds in His Majesty's capital city.

F.

WASHINGTON.

The Constitution's Other Correspondent.

The Hallabaloo Over Poland's Credit Mobilier Report—Rottenness Rampant—Other Matters.

WASHINGTON, February 24.

POLAND'S REPORT.

The almost universal topic of conversation in the hotel lobbies yesterday was the Poland Credit Mobilier report and what would be the action of Congress upon it. Every kind of opinions were advanced, based upon as many different motives; in many the wish was parent to the thought. There was, however, a general opinion, except among the friends of the victims, that the committee had not met public expectation and that each member of it was as much on trial as either Brooks or Ames. The action of the committee was either shilly-shally or done intentionally to screen prominent Radical members and the Vice President.

Brooks and Ames are the tubs thrown overboard to the whale, public opinion. If the former is the case, the sooner their report is amended by fairly and boldly meeting the case, the better for them. If done to save the Credit Mobilier lame ducks, and it looks very like it, the thing has failed; the people have seen too much to take kindly to the scapegoat business. The Democrats are so dissatisfied with the report, that Messrs. Kiblack and Merrick will have to explain the why and wherefore of their consenting to it, the impression being general that they were outwitted in the business. Both of them are most excellent gentlemen and were entirely unbiased by party considerations. So many questions and interests, legal, personal and political, enter into this question that no one can predict with any degree of certainty what the result will be; though I hold that there will be no expulsions, with Ben Butler on one side and Daniel W. Voorhees on the other, both of them in favor of severe measures towards the guilty ones, pleading for Ames and Brooks, respectively, on the ground of injustice, they being singled out as scapegoats. I do not think that a majority much less the necessary two thirds can be got to vote for expelling them as recommended in the report.

J. B. ALLEY,

the right bower of the Congressional Mephisto Ames last evening made quite a defence of his friend at the Ebbitt House to quite a crowd that gathered around him. He proved to his own satisfaction by reasons based on the assumption that men like horses and hogs are purchasable and saleable, that Mr. Ames did nothing dishonorable [illegible] "placing the stock where it would do most good." He looks upon the buying of Congressmen as a purely business transaction the same as the purchasing of a lot of iron rails for railroad purposes. The only trouble he said, was the folly of those who bought stock rushing into print with letters denying it. The consideration of the committee's resolution, he says, "is d—d nonsense," and nothing will come of it more than a vote of censure. Alley talked fast and glib, but his logic did not have a convincing effect upon his hearers, his loose code of morals being rather too much when expressed so openly.

COLFAX.

The House Judiciary Committee, in relation to the impeachment of the Vice-President, will report, it is thought, that though his testimony is not satisfactory, there is nothing to demand impeachment. Messrs. Butler, Goodrich and Potter are for impeachment, while Messrs. Voorhees and Eldridge are undecided and want more time to examine the evidence; they will give their views to the committee to day. Mr. Voorhees desires this question to go over until he has defended Mr. Brooks to morrow.

It is rumored that the Democratic members will report articles of impeachment.

The authority of the Senate of the next Congress to try articles of impeachment presented by the present House, is unquestioned; but as the 43rd Congress will not organize until next December, the managers cannot be appointed until that time.

MORE IMPEACHMENT.

The House Judiciary Committee are in favor of presenting articles of impeachment in the case of Judge Delahay, of Kansas, on the grounds of abusing his office and appearing on the bench intoxicated, but the Judge, in order to save trouble, will resign, so that will end his case.

The case of Judge Sherman, of Ohio, brother of Senator Sherman, has not been acted on, but if the stories be true that are going the rounds with regard to his connection as a lobbyist, with the New York Stock Exchange lobby, he will stand a fair chance for impeachment, except, indeed, that his being a brother of the General of the armies of the United States and of a U. S. Senator, may be all potent to save him from disgrace.

MORE FORCED MORALITY.

There is now before a Senate committee a proposition to make the 4th of March—Inauguration day—a legal holiday. So far so good, as we have not enough holidays and the day on which we inaugurate the President will be as good a pretext as any other; but mark what follows: The Sunday law which closes restaurants, barber shops, places of amusements, etc., is to be added to the bill. These moral reformers and christian statesmen are riding their hobby to death; not even the fall of their shining lights—Pomeroy, Colfax, Harlan and other hypocritical, slang-whanging frauds, seems to deter them. This crew came into power at the begining of the war, and ever since they have ruled the roast. It is to be hoped that the day of high moral cant is well nigh closing, we have had a surfeit of it.

THE EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE,

according to the President's proclamation, commences on March 4th. This will give the Senate a chance to act on such business as requires the action of both houses, while such questions as the Louisiana muddle and those of a like character, requiring the action only of the Senate, will be postponed until after March 4th.

SENATOR INGALLS, OF KANSAS,

is to be investigated. His seat will be the subject of contest on the ground that he was cognizant of the conspiracy to defeat Pomeroy. "Subsidy Pom." dies hard, but he kicks to no purpose.

Oratory Superseded by the Press.

Hon. Daniel Dougherty, in a recent lecture on "Orators and Oratory," at Washington, D. C., is reported to have said:

"Models of American eloquence are drawn from speeches made in Congress, and though the republic is yet young, she has produced as splendid parliamentary speeches as can be found in the archieves of any Goverment. But the grand days of oratory are gone forever. It is not improbable that the teeming future may give birth to those whose resplendent genius will deservedly rank them among the immortals of the past. But in these latter days there has arisen a power mightier than an army of orators—a power that has destroyed their influence, dwarfed their genius, and lowered them to the level of ordinary mortals; a power that can banish kings, destroy dynasties, revolutionize Governments, embroil nations in triumphant or disastrous wars, for good or ill, change the aspect of the civilized world.

"The glory of the orator sank when the printing-press arose. The orator at best can speak to thousands; the press, to hundreds of thousands. The orator speaks rarely—the press, every day. The speech dies with the sounds that give it birth—the press lives forever on the imperishable page. Let us hope that the press may be faithful and pure, devoted to truth, right, justice, freedom, and virtue, as the orators have been. If the press gloat in licentiousness, if it stoop to strike the private man, if it expose to the public gaze the sacred privacy of homes, if it violate all decency in thrusting gentle women to the gossip of the town, if it catches at idle rumor or envious tongue to malign the innocent, if it can be bribed to suppress the truth or circulate the false, if it shield the public wrong-doer or denounce the faithful public servant, if it pander to the base prejudices and passions of the populace, then we may grieve that this great engine should work such mischief in society.

"If, on the other hand, its mission be to disseminate intelligence and truth; to educate the masses to be faithful to their country and just to their fellow-man; to expose with an unsparing hand to public execration the corrupt legislator or the unjust judge; if it be honestly independent, instead of timidly neutral, in all that concerns the city and State; if it lift up modest and true worth, and hurl down brazen infamy; if all its aims be the public good, the honor of the nation, and the glory of God, then we may well be reconciled that the days of oratory are over."

Style in Old Times.

In 1782, Governor Hancock received his guests in a red velvet cap, within which was one of fine linen turned up over the edge of velvet one or two inches. He wore a blue damask-gown, lined with silk, white satin small-clothes, white silk stockings, and red morocco slippers.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, as late as 1773, wore robes of scarlet, laced with black velvet, and in summer, black silk gowns. Gentlemen wore coats of every variety of color, generally the cape and collar of velvet, of a different color from the coat.

In 1789, General Washington arrived in New York from Mount Vernon, to assume the duties of the Presidency. He was dressed in a full suit of Virginia homespun. On his visit to New England, he wore the old Continental uniform, except on the Sabbath, when he appeared in black.

John Adams, when Vice-President, wore a sword, and walked about the streets with his hat under his arm.

At levees in Philadelphia, President Washington was clad in black velvet, his hair powdered and gathered behind in a silk bag, yellow gloves, knee and shoe buckles. He held in his hand a cocked hat, ornamented with a cockade, fringed about an inch deep with black feathers. A long sword with a white scabbard, with a steel hilt, hung at his hip.

TOO MUCH LEARNING.—Mr. Barnum has several elephants in training for his traveling show. They are taught to dance, to turn the organ, and to perform various other feats. One of these elephants died yesterday. The news was sent to Mr. Barnum, written on the back of a card, by the elephant's trainer, and read as follows:

"Mr. Barnum one of the elifants is ded. He died of enformation."

"That's all right," said Barnum, on reading the letter. "We must not teach elephants so much. They can't stand a high degree of education. Our giving this animal such a stock of 'enformation' has cost me $10,000. Hereafter confine them to the rudiments."—*Evening Post.*

☞ The hotel statistics of Chicago are interesting. Thirty public houses, with 3,975 rooms, were destroyed in the great fire. When the buildings intended for such purposes now in process of construction are completed, there will be forty-one hotels, with 4,273 rooms. Increased capacity, 3,397 rooms.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

LOUISIANA MATTERS.

Passage of the Utah Bill.

Interesting Foreign News.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—Louisiana affairs are becoming serious. Upon a resolution of the fusion Legislature to reinstate certain courts in Orleans Parish, Gov. McEnry calls out the militia of the Parish. No danger seems to be apprehended here or there, and up to this hour no Federal action has been taken. It was understood that the McEnry government should be allowed to organize, so as to obtain before the Courts a status, and was not to be interfered with unless it attempted to seize the State Government. It is thought there that the Rubicon has been crossed, and that startling news may be expected.

The calendar being regular, Carpenter moved to lay the calendar on the table for the purpose of taking up the bill reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, providing for a new election in Louisiana. It is absolutely necessary, he said, that this should be acted on in order to avert the bloodshed, shown by the morning papers to be imminent in Louisiana.

Sherman and Morton also urged immediate action on the bill, and it was taken up. Hill offered a resolution embodying his views in favor of forming a legislature out of the legally elected members of both houses now claiming to be the legislature of Louisiana, and authorizing this new legislature so formed to count the returns of the last election and declare who are legally elected State officers.

Carpenter addressed the Senate in support of the bill reported by the majority of the committee. The views of the committee have, he said, been fully set forth in the majority report, and as the bill had been submitted to persons representing all sides of the controversy, he supposed that if such a bill were to be passed at all this one would be satisfactory in its details. He had just been handed by Mr. McMillan, claiming to be elected from Louisiana, a telegram addressed to himself, McMillan and Warmoth, which was read at the desk, as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, February 25.

WM. L. MCMILLAN, &c: It is not true that country parishes are rapidly acknowledging their allegiance to the Kellogg Government. The people in the country, like the people in the city, will never yield obedience to that Government. It can never collect taxes. It can only be maintained by force. That force will have to be United State troops stationed in every parish to enforce the authority of his government. His government can only be sustained by an actual conquest of the people, and not by the kind of force which the people would submit to rather than have a militia. This dispatch was signed by a large number of citizens, who, according to McMillan, are leading men in the country parishes.

Senator Morton said that it would be a vast national misfortune and a great misfortune to Louisiana, that this bill should pass; a small faction in that State having got up the so-called McEnry Government without a shadow of title under the law, was now trying to stir up resistance against the Kellogg Government, which must lead to strife and bloodshed.

McEnry, a so-called Governor, without any authority was now doing all he could to destroy the efficiency of the defeated government and doing this as he, Morton, was advised at the instigation of persons now in Washington to make good this charge.

Morton read the several proclamations of McEnry, concluding with one published this morning. But McEnry and his friends were now getting into rather deep water. On attempting to carry out this proclamation they would be more riotous, and on refusing to disperse they would be liable to be shot. Telegrams had been received from Governor Kellogg showing what McEnry was doing and under what influence he was acting. In one telegram Kellogg says: Governor Warmoth telegraphs urging collision. I do not think the opposition can get strength enough. They are fast loosing the confidence of the community. Their Legislature had no quorum on yesterday. In another dispatch dated the 20th Kellogg says that Governor Warmoth has telegraphed McEnry as follows:

"If you are a Governor, do something to show it now. Action, action, action."

Trumbull—I am authorized by Governor Warmoth to say that both these dispatches stating that such dispatches ever came from him are utterly false.

Mr. Morton said: I have nothing to say upon that question. I have read the dispatches as they have been sent here.

Mr. Carpenter proceeded with an elaborate speech.

DOMESTIC.

The Senate passed the Utah bill. It provides an easy means of divorce; validates the claim of the plural wife to share the property of the polygamist, and gives the woman custody of her minor children. The panel from which jurors are selected are summoned under the auspices of five commissioners, three appointed by the United States and two elected by the people, who will probably be Mormons.

The House will vote early to day on the expulsion of Brooks and Ames.

Snow has again suspended travel in the West.

PENNSYLVANIA.

COLUMBIA, February 27.—John J. Burrell, colored, was shot dead while attempting to steal a chicken. There was a trap gun that did the business.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The steamer Grecian from Liverpool for Palermo, is supposed to be lost with fifty persons on board.

Marshall & Sons, cotton spinners, of Stockport, have suspended, their liabilities being greater than a million.

The Carlists, under Gen. Ollo, is marching on Navarre, and are threatening Pampeluna in force. The Government troops are entrenching.

SPAIN.

MADRID, February 27.—The Minister of Colonies has telegraphed to the authorities of Cuba and Porto Rico of the formation of a new ministry, and says the republic will be defended at whatever price.

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, February 27.—Cotton nominal; middling uplands 20¼; Orleans 21¼.

Flour dull. Wheat dull and in buyers favor. Corn dull. Pork firm—mess $15a15 25 Lard quiet and steady—western steam 8¼a8 7-16. Turpentine quiet at 66a67. Rosin firm at $3 75a3 87½ for strained. Freights quiet—room scarce.

Stocks active and firmer. Gold steady at 14¼. Money tight at ¼ and interest. Exchange—long 8¼; short 9¼. Governments dull but steady. State bonds very quiet.

LONDON, February 27—noon.—Consols 92¼; 5s 90¾.

Sugar afloat 28s 6d.

PARIS, February 27.—Rentes 56f 40c.

LIVERPOOL, February 27—noon.—Cotton quiet and steady; uplands 9¼; Orleans 10.

LATER.—Cotton quiet; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000.

Breadstuffs dull. Winter red wheat 12s 3d. Flour 28s 6da29s. Pork 55s. Cumberland cut 35s.

THE KENNESAW HOUSE

MARIETTA, GEORGIA.

Has now thirty rooms [illegible] Summer Visitors [illegible]

FLETCHER & FREYER, Proprietors.

W. E. OLDS, Assistant.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

(CORRECTED DAILY.)

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, February 27, 3 o'clock, P. M.

COTTON dull and nominal at 18¼a18½.

EXCHANGE—Buying at par and selling at ¼ premium.

FINANCIAL—Gold buying at $1 12¼; selling $1 14¼. Silver buying $1 06; selling $1 10.

BONDS AND STOCKS—Georgia 6s 75a77; 7s 86a88; new Georgia bonds at the State Treasury $1. Atlanta city bonds, 7s, 71a73; 8s 81a83. Augusta 83a85. Georgia Railroad stock 93a95; Georgia Railroad bonds 95a98. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock 83a86; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds 94a96. Macon and Western Railroad stock 89a91.

GRAIN.—We quote white corn scarce 87; in car, 85. Wheat best quality $2 10; red wheat $1 90a2 00. Oats, seed, 70a73½; mixed oats 65. Rye 1 15a1 20. Barley $1 10a1 15.

SEED.—We quote clover at $8 per bushel. Blue grass at $2 50.

BAGGING AND TIES.—Gunny 15; magnolia and other Western brands 16a16½; double anchor and Ludlow 16½. Ties 8½a9.

FLOUR.—Fancy $11 50a12; extra family $11a11 50; family $10a10 50; extra $8 50a$9; superfine $7 50.

BACON.—Shoulders 7.

BULK MEATS—Shoulders 6½; C. R. sides new meat 8½; clear sides 8½c.

LARD.—We quote buckets, 12, cans and kegs 11; tierces, 9½.

BUTCHER'S MEATS—Retail prices, corned beef in kegs 12½c; spiced 15c; hogs 8c; mutton 10a12½c; veal 10c; Sausages 15a17c; soup bone 10a25c.

FRESH MEATS.—Dressed beef by the side, per pound, 8a10; retail 10a15. Mutton, whole, dressed 12a15, retail 12a15. Hogs, dressed, 8; 10a12½ retail. Veal, dressed, 10; retail 12½a15. Corned beef in kegs 12½; retail 12½.

SAUSAGES.—Linked, fresh, wholesale 15; retail 17a20; linked, smoked 15; retail 20. Sausages in 50 lb cans, green, 15. Bologna, smoked, in bags, 15; retail 20a25. Hogshead cheese, wholesale 15; retail 20. Blood pudding 15; retail 20. Liver pudding, wholesale 15; retail 20.

HOGS.—Buying prices, gross $5 50 on foot; net $8.

MUTTON.—Buying prices, gross 5; net 12½.

BEEF CATTLE.—Buying prices, gross 3a5; net 8a10.

GROCERIES.—We quote: Sugars—Crushed Granulated and Powdered 14¼. Coffee A 13¼; for Extra C 13; Yellow C 12¼. Brown 11¼a13. Tallow 7. Liverpool salt $2 30; Virginia salt $2. The various brands of soap from Excelsior Steam Soap Works of Atlanta, from 6a7½c per box. Georgia Soap Factory—5a7c per pound. Candles—full weights 21a21½. Ginger 18a20. Pepper 25a28. Corn meal 90. Starch 6½a10. Rice 8½ for tierces. Java Coffee 27a30. Rio 22a24. New Orleans syrup 72a80; Molasses—hhds. 28; bbls. 34a35. Cheese, factory, 17a18.

FISH.—Mackerel, No. 3, bbls., $10 50; No. 3, half bbls., $7 00; No. 2, half bbls., $5 50; No. 1, kits, $1 65; No. 2, kits, $1 50. No. 3, kits, $1 25.

HAY.—We quote western timothy at $40. Tennessee $36a38.

FERTILIZERS.—Pendleton's $67 cash; $76 on time. Navassa $58 cash; $68 on time. Whann's Superphosphate, cash $54; on time, $60. Chappell's Champion Superphosphate $67 50, on time. Russell Coe's Ammoniated Raw Bone Superphosphate $58; on time $68. Sea Fowl Guano $56; on time $66. Cotton States $60; on time $70. Etiwan Guano $60; on time $66. Mark W. Johnson's $78; on time $88. Etiwan Dissolved Bone $45; on time $50.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—Buying prices from wagons. Eggs 16c; chickens 25a30; country butter 18a25; Tennessee butter 25a30.

FACTORY GOODS.—Brown Domestics—Graniteville, 7-8, 11½; Trion, 7-8, 11½; Augusta 7-8, 11½; Graniteville, 4-4, 13; Trion, 4-4, 13; Augusta, 4-4, 13; Graniteville, 3-4, 9½; Augusta, 3-4, 9½; light osnaburgs 14½a18; heavy osnaburgs 17c; Yarns $1 65. Roswell shirtings, 7-8, 11½; 4-4, 13. Checks 14½a16.

PAINTS.—Wamsutta 9; Bedford 9; Amoskeag 10a10½; Arnold 10, Albions 11½; Richmond 11½; Spragues 11½; Dunnells 11½.

IRON.—Tire 1 1-2 inches to 4 by 1 1-2, $6; smaller sizes 50 cts advance. Rod, 12c. Axes Collins' $14 00a15 00. Shovels, Ames', $15 00; Roland's $13 00; Stone's $13 50. Solid cast-steel R. R, 18. Coffee mills $3 75a10 00. Cast-steel 25c; springs 22; axles 10a11; sad iron 7; horse shoe nails 20a25; I. B, Hames, $8 00, Andirons $65a$1 50.

POWDER AND SHOT.—Blasting powder A $5 75; B $5 25; rifle powder per keg, 25 pounds, $7 50; half kegs $4 15; quarter kegs $2 35. Patent shot, bag, $3; Buck $3 25.

LEATHER.—Calf-skins—domestic $39a44 per dozen; French $45a66. Harness leather 38a45c per pound; sole leather, hemlock, 29a33½; oak 50a70c; split 40c; kips, country, 50a60 per pound.

STEEL.—Solid cast steel railroad 18c cast steel 22c.

HARDWARE.—Holloware, Savery's, 7c Belting 20 per cent. off list. Fairbanks' scales, list net. Manilla rope 25c; Cotton 30c; Jute 15c; greenleaf 7¼a7½. Cotton cards $6 00 per dozen. Axle grease $21 00 per gross. Picks, common, 16½; steel 17½; mattocks 18¼, axe helves $1 50a2 per dozen.

NAILS.—Per keg, 10d to 60d, $5 75; 8d, $6 00; 6d, $6 25; 4d, $6 50; 3d, $7 75; fine, $9 25 finishing, different kinds of corresponding numbers, 75c on above prices.

FRUIT.—Apples, Southern $3 00a3 50 per barrel; Northern $4 00a5 25 per barrel. Bananas retail at 5c, or six for 25c. Cocoanuts 10a15c. Oranges 5a10c. Lemons 5c.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Retail from Stores: Sweet Potatoes $1 75 per bushel, 50c per peck. Table Peas $1 50. Turnips 35c per peck. Onions, none. Irish potatoes 4½a50 per peck; $3 00 per bushel. Cabbage 10a25 apiece. Dressed chickens scarce, retail, 15c per pound; turkeys 15a18c per pound.

DOORS,
SASHES,
BLINDS,

WOOD MOULDINGS, STAIR RAILS, NEWELS, AND ALL KINDS OF FANCY GLASS.

LARGE STOCK. LOWEST RATES.

ORDER WORK SOLICITED.

SEND FOR ESTIMATE AND PRICE LISTS.

KEOGH & THORNE,

24 AND 26 CANAL STREET,

NEW YORK CITY.

KENNESAW HOUSE,

MARIETTA, GEORGIA.

WILL make liberal terms to Winter Boarders. Only one hours' ride from Atlanta.

Address FLETCHER & FREYER, Proprietors.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

For over FORTY YEARS this PURELY VEGETABLE LIVER MEDICINE HAS PROVED TO BE THE GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC for Liver Complaint and its painful offspring, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heartburn, CHILLS AND FEVER, etc., etc.

After years of careful experiments, to meet a great and urgent demand, we now produce from our original Genuine powders

The Prepared.

a Liquid form of SIMMONS'S LIVER REGULATOR, containing all its wonderful and valuable properties, and offer it in

ONE DOLLAR BOTTLES.

The Powders, (price as before,) ...$1.00 per package. Sent by mail... 1.04

☞ CAUTION. ☜

Buy no Powders or Prepared Simmon's Liver Regulator unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

J. H. ZELIN & CO., MACON, GA., AND PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HEARD, CRAIG & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

ATLANTA, GA.,

WOULD call special attention of DRUGGISTS and MERCHANTS to their large and well selected stock of

Drugs and Medicines,

CHEMICALS,

AND

Druggists' Sundries.

ALSO,

Paints, Oils, Glass, etc.,

—ARE—

SPECIALTIES,

Which they have now in store, and are receiving daily. All of which we offer to the trade, on as

Good Terms, and Prices as Low,

as can be bought in New York or any other Market in the United States.

Call and Examine our Stock and Prices.

dec13—dtf

Dr. Wm. J. Johnson,

(LATE OF FORT GAINES, GA.)

PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHEUR.

BESIDES a general practice, will treat chronic diseases AS A SPECIALTY, Viz: Scrofulous affections, Dropsies, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Nervous diseases, Neuralgia, Venereal complaints, in their various stages and forms—primary, secondary and tertiary, etc., etc.

Office corner Broad and Marietta Streets, up stairs.

jan31—dlm

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING entirely withdrawn from the Furniture Business, I beg to announce to my old patrons and to the public generally, that I will from henceforth devote my time more particularly to the sale of all classes and grades of

COFFINS & METALLIC BURIAL CASES,

and to the business of

FUNERAL UNDERTAKER.

I have, also, connected with my Coffin Storerooms, a

A FURNITURE REPAIR SHOP,

in which all kinds of Furniture will be promptly repaired in the very best style.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. BOHNEFELD,

Corner Marietta and Forsyth streets, under DeGive's Opera House.

JAMES LOCHREY,

Atlanta Dye Works!

The Largest Establishment of its Kind IN GEORGIA.

DYEING AND CLEANING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, AND BY A FULL CORPS OF THE BEST WORKMEN.

HAVING ENLARGED MY DYE WORKS and increased its facilities in every respect, I am now prepared to execute all orders for Dyeing and Cleaning at the shortest possible time and at low prices. The recent delay in the delivery of work was due to the scarcity of hands. I have now, however, a full corps of experienced workmen

JUST FROM THE NORTH,

and am fully prepared to execute rapidly all work that may be offered.

OFFICE on MITCHELL St., near WHITEHALL.

JAMES LOCHREY,

POST OFFICE BOX 346.

To the Merchants of Atlanta

THE ATLANTIC AND GULF

FREIGHT LINE,

VIA SAVANNAH,

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

The Master Spirits of the World,

—AND—

THE TREASURE HOUSE OF AMERICA.

THE GREAT BOOK OF THE YEAR.

[illegible]

ON MARRIAGE.

[illegible]

CUMBERLAND

SUPER-PHOSPHATE,

A RICH COMPOUND OF SOLUBLE

Phosphoric Acid, Pulverized Raw Bones,

AMMONIA AND ALKALINE SALTS,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Cumberland Bone Company.

This is a highly concentrated Manure, made by combining the best materials in the most skillful manner and in those proportions adapted to insure the highest fertilizing efficacy, containing, as it does, an ample supply of Ammonia to produce vigorous growth and a large amount of phosphatic and alkaline constituents to support and fully perfect the growth and ripening of the products. Nothing is used to cheapen its cost, the only dryer used being

Pure Fine Ground Bone.

I have accepted the Agency for the sale here of the above Fertilizer, believing it to be one of, if not THE BEST, in market, and now offer my first shipment of ONE HUNDRED TONS in quantities to suit purchasers.

For prices, terms and circulars, apply to

jan14—w3m JAMES ORMOND, 77 and 79 Whitehall Street.

FARMERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS.

Plows and other Agricultural Implements Cheaper

THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE SOUTH.

We cannot be Undersold for Cash.

"Buist's" Warranted Garden Seeds.

We have facilities for furnishing the Trade at Philadelphia prices.

Guano and Provisions Sold to Farmers on Time.

☞ SEND FOR OUR CIRCULARS OF PRICES AND TERMS.

J. BEN WILSON & CO.,

BROAD STREET, (by the Bridge) ATLANTA, GA.

CIGARS! CIGARS!! CIGARS!!!

MY FRIENDS, PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL are hereby informed that I have removed my Cigar Manufactory from Garnett street to NO. 4 BROAD STREET, next door to No. 1 Engine House, where I hope to see all my old customers and many new ones. I still manufacture the

Clear Havana Partagas, Moscovita and Henry Clay,

which I claim to be the finest Cigars ever manufactured this side the ocean, and equal to the best imported brands. Manufactured here they are 25 per cent. cheaper, as the tax on imported cigars amounts to that much. I import direct the best grades of Havana Tobacco. Manufactory No. 4 Broad street, wholesale and retail, and retail stand 64 Whitehall street.

F. H. ENGELBERT.

THE ATLANTIC COAST LINE PASSENGER ROUTE.

REORGANIZED FOR THE SUMMER OF 1872.

DOUBLE DAILY ALL RAIL CONNECTION

—VIA—

AUGUSTA, WILMINGTON, RICHMOND

AN ADDITIONAL DAILY CONNECTION VIA

AUGUSTA, WILMINGTON AND PORTSMOUTH,

—AND THE—

Magnificent Bay Line Steamers.

The equipment of the Steeds of this Line is first-class

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars are Upon all Night Trains

DOUBLE DAILY SCHEDULES are operated upon the entire route, from New Orleans and all terminal points Alabama and Georgia.

[illegible]

But One Night of Railway Travel,

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A. POPE,

General Passenger Agent.

GOWER, JONES & CO.,

Cartersville, Georgia,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND ONE, TWO AND FOUR-HORSE WAGONS.

CAN fill orders at short notice. [illegible]

All Work Warranted.

WE DEFY COMPETITION, BOTH IN QUALITY AND PRICE

PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY,

(CAPITAL $1,000,000.)

Soluble Pacific Guano,

ADAIR & BROTHERS,

Agents for the Company,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

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THE MAJORS HOUSE,

BY E. MAJORS.

[illegible]

LANIER HOUSE,

[illegible] Proprietor,

Macon, Georgia.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF STATE, COUNTY AND CITY.

The Largest City, County and State Circulation.

DEFIES REFUTATION

TO LAWYERS.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION by the Reporter of the Court.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we cannot undertake either to return or preserve.

ATLANTA:

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1873.

The Laws of 1872.

Bound copies of the Laws can be had at this office. Price three dollars.

☞ "Fiat Justitia" has a reply to Bartow received too late for this issue.

☞ Joseph Hodgson, Esq., late State Superintendent of public instruction, and formerly Editor of Daily Mail, Montgomery, Alabama, has purchased the Advance of that city.

The House of Commons—Reappearance of John Bright.

In the House of Commons, on the 23d, John Bright took his seat for the first time since his prolonged illness, and was loudly cheered on entering the chamber.

Vice-President Elect to Renounce Single Blessedness.

There is a report, which has every appearance of accuracy, in circulation to the effect that the Vice-President elect is soon to renounce his single miseries and take a wife. Miss Edes, a wealthy and cultivated lady of Washington, who is very popular in society, is said to be the party of the second part.

Atlanta Constitution.

This old reliable journal never has failed to reach our sanctum. We grasp it as eagerly as we do the hand of an old friend. We love its editor-in-chief as we do a brother, and never expect to find in its columns anything that will mar the harmony of the Democratic party. God prosper this staunch defender of Southern honor.—*Barnesville Patriot.*

☞ Among the arrivals at the Pulaski House, Savannah, Monday evening, were Gen. G. H. Baxter, Vice-President of the New York Central Railroad; B. F. Carver, Esq., President of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad; E. W. Vanderhoff, Esq., New York and Harlem Railroad; and J. W. Baxter, of the Vermont Central Railroad. These gentlemen have come South on a pleasure tour, and will remain in Savannah, a few days. They go thence to Florida.

☞ In opening their grand new building to the public, the proprietors of the Missouri Republican invited all their friends, and undertook to entertain them. It turned out that there was a great multitude of friends of the Republican, and of the good things consumed we have the following statistics: Roast turkeys, 150; hams, 100; oysters, 1,900 kegs; wine, 3,800 bottles, with unlimited bread, crackers, cheese and relishes.

The Atlanta Constitution.

This able Atlanta journal has recently been made the subject of an unjust criticism upon the part of a portion of the press of the State, in relation to its position on the bond question. We find no just grounds of complaint against this paper, as it is manifest the editors have labored assiduously to accumulate and secure the views of the ablest lawyers in the State, and business men upon the bond question, with a view of arriving at a correct conclusion. While we like independence in journalism, the people of the State are the responsible parties and we see no objection to a free and fair discussion of the matter by her best men.—*Clayton Times.*

☞ The President will send to the Senate at its extra session on Wednesday of next week the nomination of every member of his Cabinet for reappointment, including, of course, Secretary Boutwell, who will not remain, however, beyond the 1st of April, provided he is elected Senator from Massachusetts. Secretary Fish, whose status has been made the subject of so much varying gossip, has decided to continue with the Administration. But little has been heard recently of the movement for putting Senator Pool in the Cabinet, vice Creswell, though Southern Republicans declare that they are entitled to representation and are determined to press their claims. The probabilities are that the executive session of the Senate will be a brief one, while the extra session by Congress is fast becoming a certainty.

A Remarkable Disappearance.

One of the most singular phenomena of the age says the New York World, is the abrupt manner in which the redoubtable Ku-Klux Klan folded their tents like the Arabs and silently stole away immediately after the Presidential election. The mysterious disappearance of the ten tribes of Isreal is scarcely a parallel to it, for that great departure was heralded by prophecy and succeeded by solicitude and inquiry. But the Ku-Klux have completely gone, and left behind them not even a sulphurous stench, nor so much of a trail as a fox-hound could follow. Nothing remains of them, indeed, but the thirteen bulky volumes of reports and testimony, which like children and other luxuries, have to be paid for, and sundry written but unuttered speeches of members of Congress, which lie folded away in desks, like bridal garments never worn.

The formidable conspiracy which threatened the existence of nine States; which banished the "loyal men of the South by the hundred thousand;" which exhausted the energies of the Department of Justice; and occupied a large part of the army of the United States; which fired the Northern heart once more, kept the Executive sleepless with many cares, and induced an appalled Congress to drive a wagon road through the Constitution; which forced Judge Bond to whet the sword of Justice until it was sharper than a serpent's tooth, and filled the Albany Penitentiary with crackers and sand-hillers—this mighty conspiracy vanished in a single day, and so completely that it is not necessary to have a memory as treacherous as Mr. Colfax's; or needing to be so often refreshed as Mr. Oakes Ames's, for one to doubt if the thing really ever existed, even in imagination. The troops which were imperatively needed to defeat the traitorous designs of 330,000 rough-riders are suddenly withdrawn to avert the certainly subordinate peril likely to ensue to the country from Captain Jack and his 200 Modoc braves. The heads so indiscriminately chopped off by Bond's rude axe—to the tune of nearly a million dollars extra court expenses—are unceremoniously replaced by the President's pardons; and, to cap the climax, the President is himself contemplating an immediate tour into the very heart of those terrible regions where, as a thousand witnesses swore to the Congressional Committee, no Union man's life was safe for a single hour.

What does this mean? Can it by any chance be possible that Presidential proclamations, Congressional investigation, and the suborned testimony of interested or ignorant witnesses do not really make what posterity is willing to accept for history? Can we be expected to sympathise with the gout of a man who not only declines to resort to treatment but on being pressed closely admits that he has a wooden leg? If the Presidential election and its exigencies should presently turn out to have been what the theologians style "the final cause" of the Ku-Klux, will it not be pertinent to suppose that had there been no Presidential election the Ku-Klux Klan would never have put in its appearance at all?

Cotton Pool—Five Dollars Entry.

By way of testing relative skill of competitors in making estimates in the crop of 1872, a pool is formed in this city, $5 entry, open to all. The person coming nearest the number of bales, as determined by the New York Financial Chronicle, September 1, 1873, takes the money. Each competitor is to inclose his estimate, with his five dollars, to G. W. Trottor, Secretary of the Augusta Exchange, Augusta, Ga. The money will be deposited in the National Exchange Bank, Augusta, at interest.

The pool will close March 18th. No subscription allowed after that date. Letters postmarked on or before that date containing subscription and estimate will be received and admitted.

On the 18th of March, the envelopes will be opened and record made of each estimate in the presence of a committee, and will be carefully preserved.

The following papers are requested to publish the above, and accept as compensation the privilege of rendering in an estimate in competition for the pool.

A thousand subscribers are expected.

Chronicle and Sentinel, Augusta, Ga.
Herald, Atlanta, Ga.
CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga.
Morning News, Savannah, Ga.
Republican, Savannah, Ga.
Telegraph and Messenger, Macon, Ga.
Sun and Times, Columbus, Ga.
News, Charleston, S. C.
Carolinian, Columbia, S. C.
Appeal, Memphis, Tenn.
Union, Nashville, Tenn.
Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala.
Register, Mobile, Ala.
Augusta Constitutionalist.]

California's Wheat Crop.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* says that the receipts of wheat in that city for the past six months reach "the immense total of 7,189,000 centals, of which a little more than four and a half millions have been received at the city wharfs from the interior, and about one hundred and fifty-three thousand centals from coast ports, almost entirely from Moss Landing and Santa Cruz. Of the remain the total value of the wheat received at bay ports for the half year is over twelve millions of dollars, the value of the whole year's crop, including that to come forward, being about twenty-four millions, representing fourteen millions of centals. Of the whole receipts thus far a little more than five million centals have been exported in the shape of wheat, chiefly to Great Britain and Ireland. Including wheat made into flour, the total export has amounted to 5,262,419 centals. Since the beginning of the new year extraordinary activity has been manifested, and in one week thirteen ships were dispatched, carrying more than three hundred and seventy thousand centals, worth over $700,000, a quantity much larger than the total export of July and 60 per cent. more valuable.

"During the month of July not more than one-third of the grain exported was loaded at the wharves of the city. In August it was little better, and the balance kept up against us until the month of November. However, all the profits on these cargoes are made by merchants residing in this city. In order to carry away the vast surplus for export, we employed up to the end of the year a wheat fleet consisting of one hundred and ninety-one vessels, and it will be necessary to employ probably as many more, at least if the now generally received estimate of the surplus for export, which is usually reckoned at ten million centals, after deducting four and a half millions for local consumption, be correct. This would give a total of three hundred and eighty-two vessels collected from every land under heaven.

"Immense profits are made out of the wheat trade. One firm, for instance, has purchased nearly three-fourths of all exported, which is valued at about $9,000,000, and must have netted an immense fortune this season alone. Others have been proportionately lucky. Hereafter, our shrewd wheat operators will be our merchant princes, and fortunes in the wheat trade will be made and lost in a single season. This year we have raised a crop of about 14,500,000 centals; next year, it is estimated by some, we shall have 40,000,000, and with 40,000,000 acres waiting for the plough, who will not say that our future of wheat will be far more brilliant than our past of gold has ever been?"

Summary of State News.

MACON.

The Hon. Thomas Hardeman and wife marked the 25th anniversary of their marriage on Tuesday night by entertaining a large party of friends at their residence at Vineville.——An intelligent physician states that there are several cases of varioloid in this city, produced by vaccination.——An altercation occurred on Wednesday at Wooten Station between Mr. John Raley and a young man named West, in which the former was shot and probably killed. Raley was shot four times.—*Telegraph & Messenger.*

BARNESVILLE.

The Methodist Church pushes forward rapidly to its completion.——The farmers of Pike are not disheartened as to their wheat prospects. The best farmers with whom we have conversed say that a thin stand is better for an average crop than a too full stand. *Patriot.*

BRUNSWICK.

Fruit trees in full bloom.——Vegetation growing rapidly.——The mumps are prevalent to a considerable extent in the city.——There is a young man in Brunswick accused of wearing a bustle.—*Appeal.*

SENOIA.

A splendid new Academy is being erected near the Baptist Church, for the Excelsior High School.——The storm last Thursday night twisted the bark loose from the trees so that the sap could go up; blew down Dr. Daniel's sign so that he could put it up; blew over Mr. Shepherd's fence so that he could straighten it up; blew down the frame of Mr. Nortorn's house so that he could raise it; blew so long and so hard that it waked nearly everybody up.——Mr. William Morgan, who lived near Senoia, died on Tuesday last. *Senoia Journal.*

GRIFFIN.

Mrs. Boynton, wife of ex-Mayor Boynton, is seriously ill.——Dr. Banks continues to be in a critical condition.——Over two hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of guano and provisions were bonded at Bear Creek last year. Twelve or fifteen store houses constitute the business portion of the town. *Star.*

JONESBORO.

The Jonesboro *Citizen* will be issued next week to take the place of the *Times.*——Mr. Barksdale has been elected President of the Greeley Debating Society of Jonesboro.——About one hundred houses have been built within the last twelve months in Jonesboro, and there are now twenty in construction.—*Clayton Times.*

☞ There is one scheme before Congress that, it appears, we have overlooked. It is that of a certain Anton Sontag, of New Orleans. He proposes to add eight millions to our population, and these eight millions are to be "beautiful, strong built and long lived—living to the age of seventy-five or eighty years." They are to come from Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia, Hungary and Austria proper, and the cost of their emigration is put at not more than two hundred millions of dollars. What the government of the countries above named are expected to say to Mr. Anton Sontag, when he comes in a United States vessel, with some millions of United States money in his chest, to kidnap their subjects, we are not told.

Gov. Smith and his Appointees.

Editors Constitution: I have noticed within the last few days, in different papers in Georgia, a number of communications reflecting upon, or striking at his Excellency, Gov. Smith, in reference to his appointments to office and other matters connected with his administration. One or two of these communications have appeared in your own columns, for which I by no means reflect on you, as you give both sides a fair hearing. But it appears to me that there is a systematic effort making by disappointed office-seekers and interested parties to manufacture a popular excitement unfavorable to Gov. Smith and his administration, which is neither just nor commendable.

I wish to state in advance that I am not an office-seeker, and that I have asked no position, of any character, at the hands of Governor Smith. I am perfectly independent of him, and have no favors to ask of him, only that which every citizen has a right to ask and demand, that he give us an honest, independent administration. This, I believe, he is doing, and intends to do. And I admire his boldness and independence in meeting the opposition which is attempted to be arrayed against him. I will not say that the communications in which he has been assailed have all been written or prompted by men who have been disappointed as office-seekers, or who have had some other request to make of the Governor, when he has felt that he could not oblige them consistently with the public interest; but, from all I have been able to observe, my own mind is satisfied that at least four-fifths of these communications have been of that character, and whenever that matter is properly understood by the people, these shafts will fall very harmless at the feet of his Excellency.

The clamor now is attempted to be raised, that Gov. Smith has become all at once very unpopular. Well, with a certain class this is no doubt true, and there is a reason for it.

It must not be forgotten that the Democratic party has been out of power in the State, for the past few years, and that there is a very large number of patriotic gentlemen in the party, who not only feel themselves very competent to discharge the duties of official position, but who are willing without being drafted, to render service in that line. These have made numerous applications to his Excellency, no doubt, for position; and each has been very desirous of success, and each one who has been accommodated doubtless retains a very good opinion of his Excellency, the Governor. But the misfortune with him has been one that has been common to the other Executives. He had not offices enough to supply the demand. Probably for each important position there were a dozen or more applicants. He could appoint one only. That one was gratified, and the other eleven were all disobliged, and each probably a little vexed, to use the mildest term. And each of the eleven was ready to say that the Governor made the worst selection he could among the twelve. Of course each felt himself first entitled, but after himself, any other one was better entitled than the successful one. Now, if you will put all the disappointed together, in our party, which is a very numerous one in the State at present, it makes up quite an aggregate of dissatifaction, and it is very well diffused throughout the different parts of the State, as patriotic gentlemen, and able gentlemen, of the character above described, reside in all the different sections. And it is not unnatural that each should say that Governor Smith is giving general dissatisfaction and his administration has proved a failure.

But as I have already said this is nothing new under the sun. Other Governors have had the same difficulties to deal with. When Governor Herschell V. Johnson took charge of the affairs of the State, he had a railroad upon his shoulders and a large amount of patronage to distribute. He was exceedingly popular when he went into the office, but, as in the case of Governor Smith, he had many patriotic applicants and they could not all be accommodated. And the hue and cry was raised against him very soon and the Governor became, as the newspaper scribblers said, very unpopular. He went right forward, however, in the discharge of his duty and at the end of his first term he was again nominated by the Democratic party, over all opposition, and re-elected by an increased majority.

When Governor Brown, who was his successor, came into office, he had the same popularity to start with, and was very highly esteemed by all office seekers, but he chose to take an independent course in his railroad appointments and the bestowal of other patronage, and in a short time the clamor was raised all over Georgia that his administration was a complete failure, that he was a "one term man," and that he would not again get anything from the people of the State. Politicians and newspaper correspondents tossed this back and forth from city to city; and from village to village; he went straight forward, however, in his own independent way, made his own appointments as he thought proper, and administered the government to the general satisfaction of the mass of the people who were not office-seekers, and the result was, at the end of his first term he was renominated and re-elected by the largest majority that any candidate for Governor in Georgia ever received, except the majority given Governor Smith in his late election. And he was elected for two other successive terms.

Governor Jenkins had the same difficulties to meet, and there was no little outcry against his administration, but as it was terminated by the interposition of Federal bayonets, we cannot speculate on what would have been the result. Doubtless, however, if the order of things, under which he was elected, had gone on, he would have been reindorsed by the people by a heavy majority.

As already stated, Governor Smith received, in the late election, the heaviest majority with which any son of Georgia has ever been honored. And, having so large a majority, he, of course, has had an unusually large number of friends, and with it an unusually large number of applicants for office, each feeling that he had done much for the Governor, and that he ought to demand much for himself in return. And, as an applicant for position is always disposed to put the construction most favorable to himself, upon every word uttered by the appointing power, it seems that each applicant who approached the Governor and was treated civilly and cordially by him, and left with a promise that the Governor would look into the matter and consider his application as favorably as he could, was ready to satisfy himself with the conclusion that he had received a positive promise for the appointment; and when somebody else was preferred, the cry was at once raised that the Governor had violated his faith.

When the Legislature met; many of the members had each his special friend to provide for, and some had relatives who were eminently qualified; and, as they were in position and part of the law-making power, each felt that the claims of himself and friends were more weighty than anybody else's claims, and if the Governor did not happen to see in them superior merit, and selected any one else, displeasure was at once the result. This was carried to the extent I was sorry to see in the Senate, of making war upon some of our best men, who were nominated, simply because some were displeased that the Governor had not appointed their own friends or relatives.

Take, as an illustration, the case of Judge Trippe, who is a man eminently qualified for the position he occupies. A native Georgian of unblemished personal character; a first-class lawyer—dignified, polite, and affable to every one—against whom no charge could be made, and against whose confirmation no good reason could be assigned, and yet there was a comparatively heavy vote cast against him, simply because certain parties had concluded to make war on the Governor. I say nothing of the other applicants for the Supreme Judgship, some of whom were eminently qualified. I have no doubt the Governor would have taken very great pleasure, if he had had positions enough, in providing for all of them, but he could not do this, and as he preferred Judge Trippe, who was every way well fitted for the place, there was no good reason for making war upon him.

It is said, however, that the Governor appointed Judge Trippe, because he was his friend. Other things being equal this I insist was right. I believe it is a good rule for a man to stand up to his friends always, when they are right, and when he can do so without detriment to the public interest. I believe the Governor has the right to give them preference when they are equally able and well qualified; and no one has a right to complain. This has been practiced in all past generations, and I do not see why we should require Gov. Smith to act as an exception to the rule.

Much has been said about the unpopularity of Governor Smith's appointments and yet I have not seen, in a single instance, the charge made in reference to any one of his nominees, that he was dishonest, dishonorable or incompetent. Somebody's friends had to be preferred, and if the Governor gave us men as well qualified, he had a right to nominate his own friends, and no one has a just right to complain.

Now, a word about the result of all this. The people of the State, as distinguished from office-seekers care very little about it. All they demand is faithful, honest, upright competent officials. This Governor Smith has given them, and though each may not have had his personal preference, when they find the incumbents ably and faithfully discharging their duties, all will become very soon satisfied, and private griefs will be nursed and remembered only by disappointed applicants and their immediate friends.

I have had no consultation with Governor Smith, whatever, about this matter, and I write without his knowledge or consent, as I have a right to do, as an independent citizen. But there is no difficulty in predicting the result of all this, in my opinion. Let Gov. Smith go forward boldly and independently in the discharge of his duties, protect the interests of the people, and of the State, and deal justly and fairly with all, to the extent of his ability, and this is all that the people and voters of Georgia will require.

I do not know whether the Governor has any aspirations whatever for the future; and though I voted for and supported him in his election, I have felt it no part of my duty to inquire of him about this. But, if he has any such aspirations, and he moves forward as independently as he has done, I predict that he will have no difficulty whatever in having them gratified by an overwhelming re-indorsement from the voters of Georgia.

These attacks growing out of the disappointments of aspirants, must always be met by a newly inaugurated Executive. But during a term in office they fade away and cease to attract popular attention. And I apprehend the fate common to others, will be the fate of Governor Smith; and the disappointed aspirants who were swarming around him will have to submit to the established order of things. The government in other hands will move on smoothly, while those who now abuse the Governor, because they were not preferred, make good citizens in private life.

It was the Governor's misfortune and not his fault, that all this disturbance and outcry has arisen. The true difficulty is, as I have already said, there are not good offices enough for all who desire them. If the Legislature had created two hundred more first-class offices, with good salaries, and given the Governor the appointment, at least two hundred of those who are now finding fault and speaking of his enormous unpopularity, would probably have been very earnest and enthusiastic in his praise. CITIZEN.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Close of the Carnival—Two Hours of Procession—The Mystic Krew—Darwin's Descent of Man.

NEW ORLEANS, February 25.—The Mardi Gras festivities and the procession of the King of the Carnival, which commenced moving at one o'clock, was very large, comprising among the members three full battalions, one of Egyptians, one of Arabs, the King's Own, and another of Mamalukes, the Royal Nany consisting of yachts of the Crescent City, and the Yacht Club mounted on trucks. A tremendous crowd of miscellaneous maskers with all kinds of devices and tricks of the Guild concluded the procession. It was two hours passing. The streets were literally jammed with people from all parts of the country, some on foot, some in vehicles. The carnival procession was a grand success, and will doubtless be repeated on a still larger scale next year.

The Mystick Krew of Comus paraded in the evening. It was the finest display they had ever yet given, consisting of more than 200 figures, all in the most elaborate and artistic costumes. The subject was Darwin's origin of species and the missing links in the chain of natural selection. The pageant began with the zoophytes, (sponge) and ended with the Gorilla. The representations were admirable, having been prepared in Europe at large expense. All along the line of march the balconies and fronts were brilliantly lighted and decorated. St. Charles Hotel and the City Hall were splendidly illuminated, as also many of the other principal buildings, including the newspaper offices.

Both the Carnival and the Mystick Krew gave large balls to-night, the former at Exposition Hall, the latter at the Varities Theater. The invitations were distributed mysteriously as usual.

The proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel chartered several large river steamers to furnish sleeping apartments for his guests. There are over fifty river steamers at the levee between St. Louis and Girod street. Thirty are advertised to leave to-morrow.

A GREAT INSURANCE CASE.

A Verdict for $32,076 35.

The insurance case of Thomas Lewis against the Atlas Life Insurance Company, which has been on trial several days before Judge Krum, was concluded last night, the jury bringing in a verdict for the defendant for $32,076 32.

Mr. Lewis, of Springfield, Ill., was the agent of the Atlas, having a contract for five years (half of which time has expired), by which he was to receive thirty per cent. on all new business obtained by him and ten per cent. on renewals.

Some time ago the Atlas disposed of its business, assets, etc., to the St. Louis Mutual, the latter company assuming all the liabilities of the former. Having an agent of its own in Springfield, the St. Louis had no use for the services of Mr. Lewis, and that gentleman could obtain no satisfactory arrangement for the adjustment of his claim. He brought suit against the Atlas for $40,000 for breach of contract, and proved to the satisfaction of the jury that he was entitled to compensation.

The jury remained out for a few minutes, and eleven of them were for giving a verdict for the whole amount claimed, but one, an Irishman, who didn't see what a man wanted with so much money, was for $28,000. The sum above named was finally agreed upon, and there is to be deducted from it the sum of $7,076 32 for money in the hands of Lewis, leaving the sum of $25,000 to be paid by the St. Louis Mutual.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

Tall Men.

As a country becomes settled, and especially in the cities, where great numbers of human beings are crowded into a comparatively small place, men degenerate in height, and the women are not only proverbially shorter than in the country, but they are less muscular. As there are thought to be exceptions to all rules, there are both tall gentlemen and ladies in old cities. A majority of them, however, if traced to their birthplace, will be found to have come from the country. Kentucky and Tennessee produce the tallest men in this country. A young boy taken from the city, whose parents are below the usual height, and reared in either of those States, would probably quite overtop any of his family. The material abounds in the grains and meats of those splendid regions for developing the bones.

The Patagonians have long been celebrated for being the tallest race of men in existence. Magellan's associates give their average statue at seven feet four inches. Commodore Bryant's officers seldom saw one below seven feet, and some exceeded that measure. At the polar circles, especially North, the Esquimaux rarely tower above four feet and a half to five feet. As a whole, the English are finely developed, tall and energetic. Americans are a compound of all the nations on the globe, varying in size, strength, height, weight, mental capacity, and energy, according to the predominance of blood from any particular source. A milk diet, of all food, is most favorable for a large, tall frame in early life.

NOAH'S REAL NAME.—It is stated that the Chinese declare that Noah's real name was Ah Boo, and that he resided in Pekin. Unfortunately, Noah's family Bible was lost in the flood, and we cannot ascertain from it exactly what his name was. His doorplate also seems to be missing, and he had a very careless way of neglecting to mark his shirts; so we are baffled in that direction. We have inquired at the libraries for a copy of the Pekin directory of that date, to see if Noah really figured in its pages; the only copy any of them had was out. For our part, we do not believe that his name was Ah Boo, or that he resided in Pekin. These Chinamen really claim everything that is going, from gunpowder up to newspapers. If we give them any ground on the Noah business, the first thing we know they will be out with the assertion that the ark was insured in the Pekin Mutual Company, and that Noah used to give the Pekin newspaper people free tickets to go in and see the animals perform. The interests of Christianity require that we should believe the Bible.—*Sunday Dispatch.*

☞ Dryden was so bound up in his books that his wife exclaimed:

"I wish I were a book that I might always be in your society."

"I wish you were an almanac, so I could change you every year," replied he.

Proofs Multiply—Unparalleled Success of Dr. J. A. Jones in the Treatment of the most Inveterate and Dangerous Diseases.

If any unbelieving Thomas in the community needed additional evidence as to the unquestionable skill of Dr. Jones, and his amazing success in affording speedy relief to multitudes of sufferers who have consulted him, let them find confirmation strong as holy writ in the testimony of the parties themselves.

Seeing and hearing is believing; and day after day these unfortunates return to their homes in all parts of the country, bearing with them the glad tidings and tangible evidence of perfect restoration from misery and wretchedness to renewed health and happiness.

The Doctor's book presents a curious *melange* of names and diseases, with the particulars of each, which have been subjected to his care. It would require a volume to notice them all, even if it were in the least necessary.

As a matter of interest and encouragement, however, to the afflicted, a few will be mentioned of those well known in this vicinity who have experienced relief at his hands. Among these may be included Mr. John Wilkinson, of Baker county, Georgia, who has just been cured in an almost incredibly short time of that usually life-long mishap, hernia.

Also Mr. Simon Fleishman, of the mercantile house of S. Cohen, Esq., in Americus. This individual's eyes have been crossed, and his vision seriously impaired for twenty-one years. But now the defect has been perfectly removed.

The case of Wm. Ira Smith, one of the young gentlemen of Mercer University, and a son of David Smith, Esq., of this city, whose eyes were straightened and cured after an infirmity of twelve years' duration, affords another striking instance of the wonderful skill of this scientific surgeon.

Mr. W. A. Hopson, the popular merchant on Second street, is among the number likewise who, in the short space of three weeks, has had an affection of the eyes of *twenty-one years' standing*, wholly removed.

And so a long list of cures might be recited of similar instances of opthalmia, cross-eyes, and other diseases of that delicate organ, were it necessary.

In the loathsome disease of the nose known as ozoena, Dr. Jones has been equally successful, as can be shown in a very large number of instances. Two patients in this city will corroborate this statement.

One of them, Mr. Dickinson, who resides on Troup street, after two weeks' treatment, declares all the disagreeable symptoms much abated, and that his recovery is progressing rapidly. The other is the young gentleman Mr. Winn, to whom allusion was made several weeks since. He now pronounces himself permanently cured.

But Dr. Jones' remarkable skill extends to quite a variety of other distressing complaints. Among these may be mentioned those of the throat, the lungs and ear, and affections requiring electricity and galvanism, and the use of the most delicate instruments. These of themselves are a curiosity to those visiting his rooms.

That terrible enemy to thousands of ladies, sick headache, he has actually cured of late in a number of persons who had been martyrs to it every week for many years.

In that well nigh incurable disease diabetes too, Mr. White, of Macon, is a living and most wonderful monument to the Doctor's skill. This individual has engaged in business again, and continues to increase daily in strength and flesh, while every trace of the complaint which brought him to death's door has utterly disappeared.

Yielding to the solicitations of many patients and correspondents, Dr. Jones has protracted his stay in Macon until the fifteenth of March.

THE CONSTITUTION'S SPECIAL

The Great Inland Canal.

Its Course Terminus, Etc.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1873.

THE GREAT CANAL.

Senator Joshua Hill has amended the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill, so as to provide for the survey of a great Inland Canal Route from the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, to the town of St. Mary's, Georgia.

THE CONTEMPLATED COURSE.

The course of this canal, as contemplated in Senator Hill's amendment is as follows:

Via Lake Ponchatraine, Louisiana, the Mississippi Sound, Mobile Bay and Apalachicola Bay to St. Marks, Florida. Thence its course is to be from any point between St. Marks and Cape Flandry and by the most practicable route across the State of Florida to St. Mary's, Georgia.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In Senate Carpenter was generally denunciatory and quite eloquent in his speech. He argued that there was one of two courses to be pursued—to acknowledge McEnry, or pass the election bill.

Senator Thurman, who represented the Democrats, made a speech favoring the recognition of McEnry as the only solution. Speeches on these points, sustaining Kellogg and upholding McEnry and ordering a new election, indicated that in the opinion of the orators the present form of Republican government in Louisiana, for the present moment, had failed. The indications are that the vote will be very close, and that the issue will be forced before the Senate adjourns.

The proceedings in the House to-day were quite sensational. The body met at ten o'clock, and discussed the expulsion resolution till past noon. It then prevailed to vote on a substitute offered by Sargent, of California, for the resolution and this was carried by a majority of four.

Then Sargent's resolutions absolutely condemning the conduct of Ames and Brooks, were adopted by a vote of five to one.

A third resolution of Sargent's was to discharge the committee and thus end the whole matter. That was defeated by a majority of twenty; and thus the whole subject was again thrown open. Then Mr. Speer, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution censuring the conduct of Kellogg, and that was discussed amid great excitement till the hour for taking recess arrived. If that resolution be adopted it will be followed by similar resolutions in regard to Dawes, Garfield, Bingham and Scofield.

The bankrupt bill recently passed by Congress has been received in proper form by the President and submitted by the President, in accordance with the usual official routine, to the Department of Justice for careful examination by the Attorney General. The approval of the President to the act is requisite on or before the 4th proximo to make the bill a law. In the meantime, Judge Williams is carefully considering the entire bill and the arguments which have been presented thereon before sending to the Executive his official views of the measure. The principal opposition thereto comes from merchants and prominent business men of the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, to which is given the most earnest attention.

The opinion of those who are more deeply interested than all others is that whatever the Attorney General reports will be concurred in by the President. The entire Congressional delegation from the State of Virginia are pressing an approval of the bill.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Another Fatal Fire in Boston.

A Big Haul on Smugglers.

More From the New Republic.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—Butler says an extra session is inevitable.

Senator Bogy, from Missouri, is at Willard's.

Commodore Gillis is dead—aged 70 odd.

PROBABILITIES.

On Friday the barometer will continue the lowest in the New England States, with northeast winds in the morning, backing to northwest by evening and cloudy weather will continue, possibly with snow; for the Middle States, rising barometer, westerly winds, falling temperature and clearing winds; for the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States Northwest winds and clear, cold weather for the Western and Gulf States; north winds and clear, cool weather from the Gulf States northward to the lakes; fresh and brisk west winds with cloudy weather in the lake region. Caution signals continue at Wilmington, Norfolk, Cape May, New York, and New London.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 27.—The government sold $1,500,000 of gold to-day at from 14 53-100 to 14 57-100.

The Legislature at Albany passed the New York city charter.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, February 27.—A fire occurred on the corner of Hanover and Blackstone streets. One girl perished and sixteen escaped to an adjoining roof, one jumped from the third story of another, and one was severely hurt by jumping from the burning building to an adjourning roof. Several firemen were killed by falling walls.

Simon Brown, editor of the New England Farmer, is dead.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—The Southern claimants are indignant over the report of the Senate Claims Committee for reporting the House bill without any recommendation. The result is that the bill goes on the calendar and will remain there unless some Senator urges action, and no one seems disposed to do this.

The claimants, who have incurred considerable expense and braved the odium of proving their loyalty complain bitterly.

The House resolution of censure to Kelly was tabled and the credit mobilier committee discharged.

The Credit Mobilier Committee have reported resolutions expelling Patterson. There is no resolution in regard to Harlan. The committee has no jurisdiction over Colfax.

The debate over Louisiana is bitter. The Democrats and Liberal Republicans have so far confined themselves to putting pungent questions to the members of the Committee, who offer different solutions of the problem. Morton, during his speech, recommends masterly inactivity regarding Louisiana. Kellogg is able to take care of himself, but if he needs assistance, we know the President is ready and willing to give it.

Senator Morton is speaking. It is the intention of holding the session till it votes. The vote will be close, but those who have watched the debates and course of Senators have little doubt of the passage of some bill for reconstructing Louisiana.

A motion, at midnight, to table the Louisiana bill was lost. The motion was made to facilitate appropriations.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 27.—Twenty thousand dollars worth of lace, silk, and worsted goods, which the passengers endeavored to smuggle ashore from the steamship Silecia, were seized to-day.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 27.—Senator Casteller has addressed a memorandum to foreign powers urging the immediate recognition of the Republic. He argues that the European powers having recognized the revolution of 1868, cannot refuse similar action with regard to the Republic, which is a logical consequence of the events of 1868. Now that royalty has abdicated, the Spanish Republic will not be a brand of discord for Europe. The transformation the country has gone through is purely internal. Foreign nations should not demand of the government energetic action while they withhold from it moral support.

A memorandum has been forwarded by telegraph to the principal Capitols in Europe by Marshal Serrano, General Conva, and other Generals, to the effect that their swords were at the service of the Republic whenever the government called on them.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 27.—Jos. C. Hays, a special agent of the Postoffice Department, to-day made affidavit before U. S. Commissioner Shannon, against C. W. Lowell, Postmaster at New Orleans, charging him with embezzling $18,388. Lowell was arrested and released by Shannon on a ten thousand dollar bond.

Chief Deputy Postmaster Douglass was also arrested for complicity in the defalcation. Special officers Hays and Seeley seem determined to discharge their duty faithfully, and themselves drew up affidavits. Only the money order department has been examined. The special officers think other departments will also show heavy losses to the Government. Lowell's bondsmen are not considered very strong financially.

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

Net receipts of cotton for the five days of this week are 91,454 bales.

NEW YORK, February 27.—Cotton irregular; middling uplands 20¾; Orleans 21¼; sales 950 bales.

Cotton—net receipts to-day 813 bales; gross 1,440.

Cotton sales for export to-day 400 bales.

Cotton sales for future delivery to-day, 1,425 bales, as follows: February, 20½a20 3-16. March, 20 5-16a20⅜. April, 20½a20 11-16. May, 20¾a21. June, 21¼a21 5-16 July, 21a21 9-16.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull and easier at 91. Wheat very dull and nominally 2a3 cents lower. Corn dull and weak with limited demand. Rice quiet at 8¾a9. Pork quiet and firm. Lard weak; Navals quiet. Freights quiet; cotton, per tail, ¼a5-16.

Money less excited. Loans generally at a commission but closed at 6a7. Exchange 8½a8¾. Gold quiet 14¾a14½. Governments closed steady. State bonds very dull. Tennessees not so firm.

LONDON, February 27.—Bullion decreased 45,000 pounds; tallow, 45s 3d to 6s; Spirits of turpentine, 48s to 6d.

LIVERPOOL, February 27.—Cotton closed dull; uplands 9⅜; Orleans, 9¾a10; sales include 5,000 American; from Savannah and Charleston, January and February, 9¼; from same ports for February and March, 9¼; short rib, 36; turpentine, 48.

BOSTON, February 27.—Cotton—middlings 20¾; gross receipts 2,184 bales; sales 300; stock 8,000.

MEMPHIS, February 27.—Cotton—middlings 19¼; receipts 2,145 bales; shipments 918; stock 34,889.

CINCINNATI, February 27.—Flour quiet at $7 60a$8 00. Corn 39a40. Pork higher; city $14. Lard steady at 7¼a7½; steam generally held at 7¼; kettle 8. Bacon steady and held firm at 5¾a6 for shoulders; 7½ for clear rib sides; 7 for clear sides. Whisky steady at 87.

MOBILE, February 27.—Cotton dull; good ordinary 17¼; low middlings 18¼a18½; middlings 19¼; net receipts 620 bales; exports coastwise 888; sales 500; stock 46,628.

GALVESTON, February 27.—Cotton — net receipts 338 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,478; exports coastwise 866; sales 1,150; stock 74,740.

NORFOLK, February 27.—Net receipts 1,240 bales; exports coastwise 120; sales 200; stock 8,275 bales.

BALTIMORE, February 27.—Cotton dull; middlings 20 1-2; gross receipts 322; exports coastwise 161; sales 145; stock 9,980 bales.

SAVANNAH, February 27.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 19 1-4a19 3-8; net receipts 1,390; exports to Great Britain 3,472; continent 2,130; coastwise 3,108; sales 424; stock 62,383.

AUGUSTA, February 27.—Cotton dull; middlings 18¾; net receipts 445 bales; sales 473.

CHARLESTON, February 27.—Cotton dull low middlings 18 3-4a18 7-8; middlings 19 1-4; net receipts 875; sales 200; stock 27,188.

LOUISVILLE, February 27.—Flour steady; extra family $7 50. Corn steady; mixed 40; white 42. Pork $14. Bacon—shoulders 6; clear rib sides 8; clear sides 8a8½. Lard steady at 8½a8¾; choice leaf in kegs 9½a9¾. Whisky steady at 87. Tobacco active and firm.

WILMINGTON, February 27.—Cotton quiet; middlings 19 1-2; net receipts 203; sales 35; stock 4,608.

NEW ORLEANS, February 27.—Cotton—good ordinary 17¾; low middlings 18¾; middlings 19¾; net receipts 6,280 bales; gross 6,790; exports to Great Britain 6,838; to continent 1,813; coastwise 215; sales to-day 3,500; last evening 6,500; stock 196,475.

Corn firmer; white 68; yellow 70. Bran $1 15a1 20. Hay firmer; prime $33; choice $30a33. Dry salt meats firmer at 6a7¼a7¾. Bacon firmer at 7¼a8a8¾a8½. Other articles unchanged.

Sterling exchange 24½; sight ½ premium. Gold 15.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

MCNAMARA.—The friends and acquaintances of Mrs. Catherine McNamara and Mr. M. Lynch, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the former from the residence of the latter, on Butler street, near the Medical College, this (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

February 28th, 1873.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.—Those having an old Bible and desire to exchange it for the splendid new PICTORIAL HOME BIBLE, will please call on me—No. 91 Peachtree street, Atlanta. I also have Smith's Dictionary of the Bible; Night Scenes in the Bible; Science and the Bible; Our Father's House; the History of God's Church, and many other Books. All of which are sold by subscription only, which I will exchange for old books on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN W. DODGE, General Bible Agent.

☞ Office hours from 11 to 3 P. M.
feb15—dtf

Amusements.

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE.

MANAGER, : : : : W. H. SPALDING.

Two Nights and one Matinee Only.

Friday and Saturday Evenings, February 28th and March 1st, 1873.

America's most Famous Comedian,

MR. JOHN E. OWENS,

Supported by his own Dramatic Combination. Friday evening the performance to commence with the Popular Comedy in Three Acts, entitled the

VICTIMS,

JOSHUA BUTTERBY, : MR. JOHN E. OWENS.

To conclude with Mr. Owens' great specialty of

SOLON SHINGLE.

Saturday, Matinee—MARRIED LIFE and SLASHER and CRASHER. Saturday night, Coyne's celebrated Comedy of EVERYBODY'S FRIEND; Major De Boots, the Swashbuckler, MR. JOHN E. OWENS. To be followed by the LIVE INDIAN, Mr. Owens in three characters.

PRICES OF ADMISSION: Admission, $1 00; Reserved Seats, $1.50; Gallery, 50 cents. The sale of Reserved seats for Mr. Owens' nights will commence on Tuesday morning, February 25th, at Phillips & Crew's Music Store.
feb. 24—d5t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALES,

SATURDAY MORNING—10 O'CLOCK,

BY THE

Live Auction House of T. C. Mayson

J. H. BARRETT, Auctioneer.

Elegant Furniture.

ONE HANDSOME tan colored reps covered carved frame parlor suit, one handsome striped reps-covered carved frame parlor suit, one handsome green reps-covered carved frame parlor suit, one large easy chair, one elegant full marble top black walnut chamber suit, one fine walnut office table, one splendid all wool three-ply carpet, three (3) plain carpets and other durable article in the household line, such as cook stoves, bedsteads, mattresses, chairs, tables, and thousands of other things too numerous to mention. N. B. There will also be sold a few pieces of first-class plated ware—such as castors, butter dishes, spoons, etc. feb28-1t.

Rule Ni. Si.

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Court of Ordinary Chambers, February 18, 1873.—To the heirs at law and legatees of James Kyle, deceased, who reside out of the State of Georgia:

IT APPEARING to the undersigned, from the petition of John S. and Joseph E. Bettis, that James Kyle, deceased, by his agent, Jesse C. Kyle, did, on the 2d day of September, 18[illegible], execute to said petitioners, his bond for titles, by which he bound himself, upon the payment of the purchase money, to make titles to said petitioners or their assigns, to a certain lot in the city of Atlanta, being part of land lot number 85, commencing at a stake supposed to be the old line, running down Peters street seventy-five feet three inches; thence across to Walker street to a stake; thence up Walker street seventy-five feet three inches, to the beginning point; and that said petitioners have fully paid the purchase of said lot, and the said deceased died without executing titles to said lot, and the said petitioners having this day petitioned for an order directing the administrator of the estate of said deceased, to execute titles to them to the said lot, in conformity to said bond and law.

Therefore, you will take notice that said application will be heard by me at my office in the city of Atlanta, State and county aforesaid, on the first Monday in April next, at a regular term of the said Court, when and where objections may be filed (if any you have) why said order should not be granted.

feb28-w4w. DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of John L. Griffin, Bankrupt—No. 480.

All persons interested are notified to show cause before Register Black, Atlanta, Ga., on the 10th day of March, 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M., why said Bankrupt should not be discharged from all his debts. The second and third meeting of the creditors will be held at the same time and place.

feb28-d1t W. B. SMITH, Clerk.

GEORGIA, Henry County.

WILL BE SOLD before the court house door in McDonough, Henry county, Ga., on the first Tuesday in April next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

The east half and northwest fifty acres of land lot number one hundred and thirty-nine (139), in the 6th district of said county; also fifty acres off of land lot number one hundred and ten (110), in the 6th district of said county; said lands levied on as the property of E. M. Jackson, to satisfy ten Justice Court fi. fas. issued from the 486th district, G. M., William J. Herring vs. E. M. Jackson; levies made and returned to me by N. T. Foster, L. C. Property pointed out by plaintiff this February 25, 1873.

R. H. BIGHTOWER, Dept. Sheriff.
feb28 tds. pf $3 50 per levy.

Fayette County Sheriff's Sales.

WILL BE SOLD on the first Tuesday in April next, before the court house door in Fayetteville, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

One hundred one and one-fourth acres of land, it being the south half of lot of land number not known, in the seventh district of Fayette county, Ga., levied on to satisfy one fi. fa. issued from Fayette Superior Court, in favor of Larkin Tinsley in right of his wife, vs. Wyatt Chandler and W. P. Chandler, executors of Asa Chandler. Property pointed out by defendant. February 24, 1873.

THOMAS J. EDMONDSON, sheriff.
feb28-tds. pf $3 50 per levy.

$5,000 TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

The Louisville Courier-Journal,

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$5,000 In valuable presents will be distributed by lot on July 1st, to subscribers to WEEKLY. Circulars, with full particulars, and specimen copies, sent gratis on application. Address COURIER-JOURNAL COMPANY, Louisville, Ky.
feb13—d19&26&w3t

FOR RENT.

FIVE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with carpets, stove and kitchen furniture, corner of Broad and Alabama Sts. Also one splendid store and basement, two fine offices, etc., Marietta Street opposite the Capitol. Apply to B. O. KELLY.
feb27-1w.

Specie Payments Resumed,

—AT—

LEE SMITH'S,

feb27 tf. NO. 16, MARIETTA STREET.

STEPHENS & FLYNN

HAVE NOW IN STORE, AND AT LOW FIGURES,

Oats, White & Yellow, for Seed,

White and Yellow Corn,

MACKEREL, CODFISH AND HAKE,

Peas, Corn Meal, Hay and Shucks,

Irish Potatoes-Peach Blow,

LARD IN TIERCES AND KEGS,

200,000 POUNDS BULK MEAT,

(SHOULDERS AND SIDES),

5,000 POUNDS BACON,

(HAMS AND SIDES),

SOAP, STARCH, SYRUP & WHISKY,

1,000 BARRELS FLOUR,

(ASSORTED BRANDS).

All of which will be sold low for cash, or on short time. Call on, or send your orders to

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EXCHANGE HOTEL,

BY WILLIAM J. SIBERT,

(Near the Court House and Depot)

GADSDEN, ...ALABAMA.

[illegible]

C. S. THOMAS. C. S. MORRIS.

THOMAS & MORRIS,

DEALERS IN

Fancy & Family Groceries,

PRODUCE, CORN, BACON,

FLOUR, OATS, HAY, PROVISIONS & TOBACCO,

PEACHTREE STREET,

Near Junction road,

ATLANTA ....GEORGIA
feb20—d1w

Administrators Sale.

WILL be sold in the city of [illegible], Georgia, on the First Tuesday in May next, the following LOTS OF LAND, situate originally Cherokee, viz:

No. 1,	13th district, N	1st section
" 270,	17th district, N	1st section
" 251,	13th district, N	1st section
" 6[illegible],	19th district,	1st section
" 3[illegible]0,	14th district,	1st section
" 195,	16th district,	1st section
" 813,	11th district,	1st section
" 190,	8th district,	1st section
" 314,	5th district,	1st section
" 236,	6th district,	1st section
" 869,	3th district,	1st section
" 331,	2d district,	1st section
" 1243,	21st district,	3d section
" 1094,	18th district,	3d section
" 664,	18th district,	3d section
" 180,	3d district,	3d section
" 62,	19th district,	4th section
" 1101,	12th district,	1st section
" 331,	13th district,	1st section
" 7[illegible]9,	12th district,	1st section
" 785,	11th district,	1st section
" 296,	11th district,	1st section
" 479,	11th district,	1st section
" 151,	16th district,	2d section
" 540,	18th district,	2d section
" 189,	16th district,	2d section
" 125,	7th district,	[illegible] section
" 259,	10th district,	[illegible]th section
" 296,	11th district,	[illegible]th section
" 315,	7th district,	[illegible]h section
" 316,	7th district,	[illegible]th section
" 133,	16th district,	[illegible]th section

ALSO,

Lots Nos. 263 and 229, in the [illegible] of Haralson; No 221 in 11th dist, in Terrell coal in 19th dist, Decatur; No 88 in 20th dist, Decatur; No 141 in 17th dist, Decatur; No 204 in 6th dist, Crawford or Houston; No 481 in 7th dist, Worth; No 17 8th dist, Taliaferro; 331 in 1st dist, Coffee; No 170 in dist, Dooly; 105 in 6th dist, Dooly; Nos 73 and 74 in 1st dist, Dooly; and No 27 in 18th dist, Dooly.

Sold as property of the estate John H. Johnson, late of Coweta county, deceased.

Terms Cash. G. JOHNSON,
feb13-d2t13&20&w3t Administrator.

Mules! Mules!!

ONE CAR LOAD

LARGE FINE MULES,

to be here on Friday, February 28th.

feb27-3t. [illegible] TAYLOR.

Jackson's Magi Balsam.

THE GREAT MASTER OF PAIN. WILL cure Toothache in one minute, Headache in five minutes, Earache in twenty mins, and Neuralgia, Rheumatism and Sore Throat.

P. VAN ALSTYNE, Proprietor, [illegible]

Sold by all druggists, feb24-dly.

GEORGIA HOME JOURNAL.

A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the

General welfare of the People

J. KNOWLES, General Editor.

H. C. BILLS, Publisher.

Two Dollars a Year, Advance.

THE HOME JOURNAL is printed on a Large and handsome sheet, on Friday morning of each week. It is published simultaneously in

MADISON and GREENESBORO,

Has a large Local and a growing general circulation. This, we trust, advertisers will bear in mind.

Letters on business should be addressed to the Publisher, at Madison. All Communications for the paper to Rev. J. Knowles, Editor, Greenesboro, Georgia. feb. 25—tf.

RIBBONS, MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS 1873.

ALSO,

White Goods, Embroideries, Etc., Etc.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.

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Bonnet, Trimming, Neck & Sash Ribbons,

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BALTIMORE, MD.

These goods are manufactured by us or bought for Cash directly from the Europe and American manufacturers, embracing all the latest novelties, unequalled in variety and cheapness in any market. Orders filled with care, promptness and dispatch.
feb. 25-deod-6w

To the Traveling Public.

I WOULD respectfully inform persons wishing transportation

From Duluth, Georgia,

On the Air-Line Railroad, to

Lawrenceville, Cumming, Alpharetta,

or any other point of the surrounding country, that I am prepared with good conveyances. Charges moderate.

feb18—d1f J. A. HOWELL.

FOR SALE.

THE ELLIOTT PLACE, CALLED "SUMMER LAND," located on the [illegible], [illegible] miles from Cartersville, Bartow county, and one and a half miles from the Cartersville and Van Wert Railroad. Contains fifty acres of best cotton land, [illegible] half cleared. The house is of brick, built in the best manner, two and a half stories, with No. 1 [illegible], contains sixteen rooms, plastered throughout, with marble mantles down stairs, [illegible] is also on the place a fine brick [illegible], and every outbuildings of wood, [illegible] orchard and garden. Terms easy. Address

Dr. W. H. ELLIOTT, [illegible]
nov26-1amtf

THE McAFEE HOUSE,

At Smithville, Georgia,

IS KEPT in the most elegant style. The [illegible] trains from Macon dine at Smithville, and the traveling public will find at this House first-class accommodations. Give him a call.

GLOBE HOTEL,

LAWRENCEVILLE, GA.,

HAS ample room for the accommodation of [illegible]. Travelers will find at this house a regular

OLD VIRGINIA WELCOME.

And board as cheap as could be asked for. The House has been newly refitted and improved, and compares with the best. Good water here, and a fine healthy climate, unsurpassed in North Georgia. There also a Livery Stable attached. Horses and buggies can be had on reasonable terms.

W. J. BORN, Proprietor.

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Honorable, the [illegible] Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, Harvey W. [illegible], in the following case, to-wit:

Harvey W. Lathrop versus A. Vason.

I have levied upon, as the property of defendant, lot of land number (39[illegible]) in the 2[illegible]d district, 3d section, originally [illegible] Floyd county, containing one hundred [illegible] (160) acres, more or less, and will sell the same at public outcry, at the Court House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the

First Tuesday in March,

next, between the lawful hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, February [illegible]

[illegible]

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

ATLANTA:

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1873.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Mayson will have an extensive auction sale to-morrow morning of furniture, carpets, plated ware, etc.

See advertisement of Rule Ni Si, by Judge Pittman, Ordinary.

See notice in bankruptcy

See Henry county sheriff sales for April.

See Fayette county sheriff sales for April.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.—Have just received a large and beautiful line of all grades carpeting and oil cloths of all widths, which they are offering at greatly reduced prices. fe 27-d3t

LEWIS CLARKE furnishes the police with new hats.

WE learn that Maj. C. P. McCalla has taken charge of the American Hotel.

MR. JAMES T. WHITE, late of Jonesboro, has been elected Principal of the Johnson Institute at Butler.

Two new engines have been put on the Georgia Railroad. One is named "W. M. Reese," and the other "W. W. Clark."

THE Barnesville Gazette says that Virgil Powers has been appointed Superintendent of the Macon & Western Railroad. Mr. Powers is a live, go ahead railroad man; a thorough christian gentleman.

W. S. DARNELL, Principal Keeper of the Penitentiary, brought up yesterday evening Caleb Stevens, sentenced in Baldwin Superior Court Wednesday night to the Penitentiary for five years for an assault and battery.

A GENTLEMAN called in our office the other day and asked for the LaGrange Reporter, we got him the paper, and on looking over the professional cards, come to W. O. Tuggle, attorney at law, and put down his name. Of course the gentleman had business up that way.—*Fort Valley Mirror.*

Is there no moral to this?

PERSONAL.—Judge Hopkins and Solicitor-General Glenn have returned from Cuba, in excellent health and fine spirits. The next time Tom goes, he will go to Havre!

Ex-Mayor James returned from Charleston last night.

W. R. Venable returned from Jackson county yesterday.

Uncle James O. Harris has been rusticating in Charleston for several days, "like an owl on a dead limb, looking very wise, but saying little." Oysters have gone up during his stay.

Col. B. W. Frobell has returned from Washington.

N. O. Harris, of the firm of Harris, Owens & Co., leaves for New York to-morrow night.

DEGIVE'S.—We presume that ere this, the greater part of the seats in the Theatre have been taken by those who desire to see, and hear, the great comedian, John E. Owens, to-night, in his matchless drolleries and comicalities. He will appear in those characters which he has made world-famous, and in which he has no living peer. His renditions are invariably faultless, and always keep large audiences in a constant fit of laughter and merriment. Our theatre habitues have a feast of fun in store.

The company of Mr. Owens ranks deservedly high. Mr. Theodore Hamilton, an actor highly thought of in New York, accompanies Mr. Owens. Miss Gordon, the leading lady, by her beauty, grace and elegant stage appearance, and the piquancy of her acting, has won golden opinions. In fact, the members of the troupe are all good.

What a treat to our amusement-loving citizens, during the season, to see Jefferson, and Owens, great rivals for the sceptre of American comedy.

WEST END.—Our little sister, West End, is growing so fast that she has been compelled to enlarge her borders to hold her rapidly increasing population. The last Legislature amended the charter of the town, making the town nearly a mile square. The line begins where land lots Nos. 108 and 109 cross the line of the city of Atlanta, then running west along the northern line of lots 117 and 118 to lot 119, thence east along the south line of lots 108 and 107 to the Macon & Western Railroad, thence in a direct line to a point where Humphries street crosses the line of the city of Atlanta, thence along the line of the city to the point of beginning.

This embraces all of lots 117 and 118, and about half of lots 107 and 108, making the town over one mile from North to South, and three-quarters of a mile from East to West. The line from the railroad to Humphries street across lot 107 is about North East and cuts the lot diagonally about the middle.

West End is assuming such a magnitude and importance that it deserves attention at our hands. In future we will keep our readers posted on its affairs having put on our staff a "local" who will be known as our West End editor.

Manufacturer's Association.

The committee to whom was referred the preparation of an address to the manufacturers of the city, submitted the following:

Mr. President—Your Committee, to whom was referred the matter of preparing an address to the manufacturers of Atlanta, beg leave to report the following:

To the Manufacturers of the City of Atlanta:

The Manufacturers' Association of Atlanta was formed on the 28th of January, 1873, in this city for the precise purpose of advancing the manufacturing interests of Atlanta.

It was thought by having such an organization by which the manufacturers of different articles, could be brought together occasionally to exchange views, and to consult the various opinions each of the other, the welfare of all might be promoted, and the world enlightened as to the operations of manufacturers in Atlanta.

So far there has been a verification, to a certain extent, of this idea. There has not been, since the war, such a waking up of the people, in this regard; and never has there been a time when the manufacturers themselves felt more in earnest.

But, sir, there is something lacking,—there is a painful want—it is simply co-operation, without which, indeed, there can be but little accomplished. It is quite necessary to the advancement of the cause of manufactures that there be a unity of feeling in some things—a mutuality of interest in everything pertaining to the welfare and life of manufactures.

With this end, and this only, in view, a few of this class met last month to put on foot movements looking to the accomplishment of those things. In the language of the second article of the constitution the objects of the organization are, "to promote the manufacturing interests of Atlanta, to keep a faithful watch over all questions affecting their industrial and financial condition, and thus secure the adoption of a policy and of laws promotive of their prosperity, and to co-operate with similar associations elsewhere in the State having the same objects in view."

Your committee would submit, then, to the Manufacturers of Atlanta, these few plainly stated facts; and beg them to consider if they can withhold any longer from a mutual fellowship with each other in this matter which so nearly concerns the whole city of Atlanta, and which bids fair, in a few years, to outstrip all branches of industry and trade.

If the stimulation of those already engaged in manufacturing to renewed efforts; and an enlistment of the sympathy of the press in this great cause, to a degree not hitherto noted; and the publishing of the statistics heretofore unknown, to the world: and the bringing about a repeal of obnoxious laws, by the Legislature of Georgia, be anything accomplished—then has this Association, yet in its infancy, done much towards advancing the cause of manufacturers.

But much remains to be done. The earnest co-operation of manufacturers will accomplish that we desire if we but put our heads together, and put our hearts in the work. Manufacturers of Atlanta, shall it be done? It remains with you to solve the problem. Those who have not done so as yet are earnestly invited, in conclusion, to meet with the association at its next meeting, and become one of us in the interest of *one* of the great features of the city of Atlanta; manufactures.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

LEU L. PARHAM,
W. W. MCAFEE,
S. G. CLARK,
J. C. PECK,
J. S. PETERSON,
Committee.

LENT.

Pastoral Letter of the Bishop of Georgia.

EPISCOPAL RESIDENCE, SAVANNAH, GA., ASH WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1873.

Brethren of the Clergy and Laity:

In the good providence of God, the time has again come when the Church calls upon her children, by "extraordinary acts and exercises of devotion" to cultivate their own spiritual life, and set the example of Christian earnestness and self-denial to others. The eyes of men are being attracted toward us, and the world is preparing to scoff. By showing that our religion is real, and our love of Christ strong, we will confirm the weak and encourage the wavering; by neglecting duty we will drive many souls away from God, and furnish the scoffer the argument of his ridicule.

The Church makes a public call upon her children to devote themselves to watchfulness and prayer, to fasting and self denial. She desires us to be more earnest, more holy and devout, for the sake of our own souls, and she needs our example for the sake of others. The last great argument for Christianity is the life of a Christian. The spirit of worldliness has penetrated within the sanctuary, [illegible] the Church on every side, rationalism, infidelity and indifference beset her, and she needs the solemn protest of her children against all these, in the form of active, heartfelt devotion. I beg you, dear brethren, that the world may not see a contrast and contradiction between your performance and the requirements of the Church. Woe to us, if we suffer men to go into eternity without an effort for their salvation; a double woe if, by our lives contradicting our professions, we encourage them in the paths of ruin.

Avail yourselves, dear brethren, of every opportunity of receiving the blessed sacrament of the Lord's body and blood, for the strengthening and refreshing of your souls; be regular in your attendance upon your services of the Church; be active and untiring in works of charity; be thorough and unsparing in self-examination; by prayer and fasting, "keep your bodies under and bring them into subjection." Do not imagine that you are pleasing God by the exchange of one kind of diet for another, or even by the mere act of total abstinence from meats—these things are but lip-service, unless they be used as means to the spiritual end of controlling the wayward will, subduing carnal appetites, and checking sinful desires, that the powers of heart, mind, and soul may be more earnestly devoted to the service of God. Bear in mind that the duties of Lent are *means* by which you may gain strength to meet the obligations which rest upon you.

May the Great Head of the Church-Catholic raise up His power and come among us, and with great might succor us! May your labors, henceforth, bring many souls to Christ.

Believe me your friend and bishop.

JNO. W. BECKWITH,
Bishop of Georgia.

Atlanta as a Place of Residence.

Rev. Mr. Cobleigh, editor of the Methodist Advocate writes the following concerning Atlanta as a place of Residence. The Advocate under his management has become a good newspaper.

"Where is Atlanta? what is it? may be asked by many whose knowledge of geography is far from being perfect. For the benefit of that class of our readers we will try to answer these questions. The last we will answer first.

"Atlanta is a city, now the capital of the State of Georgia. It was made the capital of Georgia in 1868 by a vote of the people, and is not likely to be disturbed by a removal of the Legislature to any other rival city. It is not an old city, but of recent origin.

"Here is a bit of its history:

"In 1839 the station peg of the Georgia Railway was planted near where then there was nothing but a small, one-room log-house, with a dirt floor, occupied by a poor woman and her daughter, and not far from where Alabama and Whitehall streets now cross each other. The locality was called 'Terminus.' In 1843 it was incorporated as the town of Marthasville; in 1847, with a population of about 2,500, it was incorporated as the City of Atlanta." It has therefore been Atlanta and a city only about twenty-five years. In 1850 its population had gone up to 5,000. In the next ten years it doubled the number of its inhabitants. Gen. Sherman found it with 10,000. A large portion of the business part of the city, its stores and warehouses, were destroyed by fire according to Gen. Sherman's orders in 1864.

After the war, in 1865, Atlanta started up again. Its dispersed citizens returned, and, Phoenix like, it began to rise from its ashes, slowly at first, but surely, then rapidly. Five years later, in 1870, it could boast of 25,000 inhabitants. If the census man should come round and count noses now, he would find between 30,000 and 35,000, probably nearer the latter than the former number. So, you see, we are a great city, and becoming larger every day. Her taxable property has increased as rapidly as her population. In 1870 her property was estimated at less than $5,000,000. Two years later it was $13,845,585.

Atlanta is situated a little below the parallel of 34 degrees north latitude, 84 deg. 30 min. west longitude. It has, therefore, both a local habitation and a name. It is the central point of a large sweep of country. It is very nearly equi-distant from the Ohio river on the north, the Mississippi on the west, the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and the Atlantic Ocean on the east and southeast, being about 375 miles distant in a straight line south from Cincinnati, 330 southeast of Memphis, 360, a little north of west, from Vicksburg, 175 from Apalachicola and St. Mark's, and 250 from south Atlantic ports. Thus situated, and being at the center of a great railroad system, Atlanta is destined to be a great inland city. Its rapid growth thus far is but a prophecy of what it is bound to become.

Atlanta has one advantage which but few Southern cities can boast of—its great elevation above the level of the sea. It is on the great ground swell which extends from North Carolina across Georgia and Northern Alabama toward the Father of Waters. Knoxville, in East Tennessee, is elevated just a thousand feet above the sea level, lifting its inhabitants into the regions of a pure atmosphere, insuring salubrity of climate and an agreeable modification of the heat in summer. The citizens of Knoxville come up, not down, to Atlanta—or rather, at first, they come down somewhat to Dalton, and then they ascend the rising grade to a higher point in Atlanta than that from which they started in Knoxville. Now, Tennesseeans, keep perfectly cool and good tempered while we lay these facts before the world. Fifty feet higher than Knoxville, we sit in a cool, pure atmosphere as we pen these lines. The different surveys give this Gate City an elevation of 1,050 feet above the tide waters of the ocean.

Atlanta is said to be one of the healthiest cities of the South. Our residence here is not sufficiently extended to affirm much either way from personal observation or experience. It seems to have by nature all the essential conditions of health. If the citizens do their duty, as we presume they will, Atlanta must be a healthy city. It is situated on a sand-stone formation. Water is easily reached by sinking wells, and when found, is good, soft freestone water it is called, and not the hard limestone water.

Well, what about society in Atlanta? Suppose it is a city of 30,000 inhabitants, healthful and a good business center, would we be safe to come there and live? Would our property be secure, our life protected? We do not know whether it would or not. Life seems to be in jeopardy almost everywhere, no more in Atlanta than in any of the many other cities and towns in which it has been our lot to live. Personally, we feel just as safe in Atlanta, by night or day, as we did in Boston. Nobody has attempted to garrote us here; they did there. Respectable people, we believe, are generally well treated here as well as anywhere else. Social affinities regulate familiarities and intimacies here just as they do in other cities. We know of nothing in society here to discourage anyone from coming here to live and to do business who is satisfied with the other considerations touching this city.

"The consideration which deters one from fixing his residence in many a Southern city—unhealthfulness of situation or climate—does not lie against this. We regard it as a fine and desirable place of residence, from the short, mild winters, and the not exclusively hot summers."

Water—No. 2.

Editors Constitution: In an article upon the above subject, published in your column, February 5th, I took occasion to say that the two great questions now agitating the public mind of our city, were

WATER AND THE GEORGIA WESTERN RAILROAD.

and regarding a good system of water-works, as of superlative importance. I urged upon our city government a careful consideration of the proposition of Messrs. Tittlebaum & Co, then under discussion, as offering the best possible solution of this vexed question of water supply, and gave it as my opinion, considering the many embarrassments at present surrounding this question, that if we are to have water-works within the next five years, they must be built by *private capital*, and in support of this opinion, I proposed, in a future article, to give a few "*historical facts*" in connection with the water supply of another city. To which I now ask the attention of our citizens and of the City Government, and I would call their especial attention to the many points of resemblance, to our own experience on this question as far as we have gone. The city referred to is New Haven, Connecticut, which, in 1850 contained a population of about 25,000, and had within its borders many manufactures of carriages, boots and shoes, locks, clocks, etc. etc., but few of which used machinery to any great extent. But the growing interest in manufactories about this time, and the introduction of steam power upon a more extended scale, at once developed the great need of *water*, and agitation of the "*water question*" immediately began. The proposition was that the city should obtain a proper charter, and build the necessary works, but it met unexpected opposition, and for two years nothing was done, save obtaining the proposed charter. But in 1853, a company of gentlemen organized a private company and made a proposition to the city similar to what I understand that that of Messrs. Tittlebaum & Co. to be, which, after twelve months discussion, was very unwisely (as the sequel proved) rejected.

And thus the matter stood until 1854 or 1855, when the pressing necessity for water became so apparent that the friends of the enterprise arose in their might and elected a city government favorable to water. The old charter was revived, amended, and submitted to a vote of the city and successfully carried through. Engineers were at once employed, surveys made, and subsequently a contract for constructing the works was entered into with responsible parties, and work actually commenced, when it was discovered that there was a serious defect in the charter in reference to the issuing of bonds. Of course all work had to be suspended until the meeting of the next General Assembly. Mean time the enemies of the project went secretly to work to kill the bill, and succeeded in getting a clause inserted in the amended charter requiring it to be submitted to a vote of the city, and accepted by a two-thirds majority before it became valid. The election was held and proved one of the most exciting that ever occurred in that city, resulting in the defeat of the charter, and the overthrow of the enterprise; and then again was the prosperity of the city delayed though a considerable majority voted in favor of water. The city could not now fulfil its engagements with the contractors, and they sued for damages, and after very expensive litigation obtained a verdict giving them large damages. I do not now remember the sum, but I know it cost the city well nigh $100,000, with nothing to show for the money. The friends of water now became discouraged, and for a time yielded to their bitter defeat. But a few indomitable spirits, who knew no such word as fail, soon found another private company, and by negotiations secured certain privileges, and got transferred to them the charter granted to the city to which they obtained such amendments as adapted it to their purposes, when they immediately organized. Their first act was to submit to the City a proposition to furnish an ample supply of pure water, adequate for a population of 75,000, agreeing to lay seven miles of street mains, put up one hundred fire hydrants, and supply the City with all the water required for fire and other public purposes, for the sum of $3,000 per annum, for a period of ten years, and allowing the city the privilege of buying the works at any time during the ten years, by paying ten per cent. upon their cost. But again were the friends of water doomed to defeat, and this time by the popular, but silly cry already started in our own city "No Monopoly," and this liberal and fair proposition was rejected.

The company paid no attention to this defeat, but believing that better counsels would ultimately prevail, they went to work, constructed their works, laid their pipes, putting up about twenty-five hydrants, and in the latter part of 1860, after a delay of more than ten years, through which had been waged a contest that has few parallels in the history of municipal legislation (the early stages of which are now being repeated in our city), water was "turned on" and the water works of New Haven became a *fait accompli*.

Up to this time all efforts to obtain a contract with the city for supplying water for fire and other public purposes, had failed. But soon after the inauguration of the works, an event occurred that startled the whole city and brought the city government to its senses. On one of the coldest nights of the winter, after a fall of snow and rain that was rapidly frozen to almost solid ice, to the depth of six or eight inches, a building in the very heart of the city, known as "Brewster's Hall," was discovered on fire. The Fire Department rallied promptly, but every reservoir within reach was buried and hermetically sealed beneath this heavy coating of ice. The work of finding them and cutting them open, was likely to prove a long job. Meantime the flames were making alarming progress, and a serious conflagration was imminent. At this moment the live, energetic Secretary of the Water Company, Hon. Henry L. Lewis, (who, by the way, is now Mayor of the city), appeared upon the scene, and instantly comprehending the impending danger, he called to one of the hose companies to attach its hose to one of his double fire hydrants, and turning on the water, actually extinguished the fire before a single reservoir could be opened, and then went off from the vast throng assembled there, a shout of triumphant applause that awakened the whole city to a sense of the terrible peril from which they had been thus providentially rescued and to a realization of the importance of the grand enterprise, that had been so quietly and successfully accomplished without the expenditure of a single dollar of the cities money.

The next morning the press and the people unanimously demanded of the city government the consummation of some kind of a contract that would secure to the city an uninterrupted supply of this water, for fire and other public purposes. A meeting of the Council was called, and a proposition from the water company, to furnish water upon the basis of their former offer, but advancing the price, after the first year, from $3,000 to $6,000, was promptly accepted. Thus it will be seen that their folly in rejecting the former liberal proposition caused the city the loss of many thousand of dollars. The acceptance of this proposition at once established the water company upon a firm basis, and enabled them to furnish water to individual consumers at a lower rate than perhaps any other New England city.

During the ten years and more, through which this great struggle for water lasted, covering a period of as great general prosperity as the country has, perhaps, ever known, New Haven increased in population about 35 per cent.; numbering, in 1860, about 31,000 inhabitants, which was justly regarded, for so old a city, as a rapid advance. But to show the immense value of a good system of water works, it is only necessary to state that, during the next decade, after the introduction of water, notwithstanding the fact that her great carriage manufactories—at that time by far her most important industry, were completely prostrated for two or three years by the war, she added to her population nearly one hundred per cent., numbering in 1870, about 65,000 inhabitants and had advanced to the rank of a first class manufacturing city, and her citizens will tell you that this great increase in her manufacturing interest was almost wholly due to the increased facilities afforded by an abundant supply of water.

The water company, notwithstanding the uniformly low rates charged to consumers, has been, financially, a grand success, its stock bringing a good premium whenever offered for sale.

In conclusion, allow me to say that these

"FACTS OF HISTORY"

convince me, if they do not your readers, that we cannot afford to slight or to ignore any reasonable proposition from responsible parties that will secure the early construction of a good system of water-works. Indeed, I am fully persuaded that it is much better for us in every point of view that the works should be built by private capital, and that the city should save her money to be used either on the Georgia Western Railroad or in aiding and encouraging manufactories in our midst. In the first place they can be built by private enterprise much cheaper than by the city, and far more economically managed. In my judgment, a well organized company can make a handsome profit and furnish water at just what it would cost the city under political management. But if gentlemen object to the proposition that comes from the New Orleans parties, either on the ground of "monopoly," or that the works will be controlled by "foreign capital," let us obviate all such objections by at once organizing a water company of our own people to use our own capital. Make the capital stock, say $500,000, and to avoid all possible chance for "*monopoly*," let the shares be only $5 00, so that every citizen who can raise a V may become a stockholder, and participate in all its benefits. And to give every citizen an opportunity to subscribe, let books of subscription be opened at various places in the city, and allow no man, for the first 30 days to take more than 200 shares ($100) so that no man, however humble, shall be crowded out. If men like Messrs. George W. Adair, John H. James, Richard Peters, James Ormond, James L. Dunning, E. E. Rawson, Anthony Murphy, John H. Flynn, Judge Hayden, J. C. Peck, or an hundred others who could be named, would start such a movement the stock could all be subscribed in sixty days, and would be certain to prove a paying investment.

Come, gentlemen, let us do this or forever stop the absurd cry of "no monopoly," "foreign capital," &c., &c., and let the first party having the brains, pluck, and capital, who make a reasonable proposition build the works. K.

KNIGHTS OF JERICHO.—A happy reunion was enjoyed last night at the hall of Undine Lodge. Its officers for the ensuing term were installed by the Grand Chief, F. P. Perdue. The sister Lodges in the city were invited and represented. The entertainment was made more pleasant by the presence of about seventy five ladies of Jericho. These fair daughters lend their influence to urge on the Knights to deeds of valor.

The Knights of Jericho are doing much good in advancing the cause of Humanity, Temperance and Charity. Let them have the God speed of all good citizens.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court.

[DAILY PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUPREME COURT REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.]

8 Pataula	29	15 Cherokee	11
9 Chattahoochee	6	16 Augusta	12
10 Macon	13	17 Middle	8
11 Flint	12	18 Ocmulgee	13
12 Tallapoosa	13	19 Eastern	6
13 Atlanta	26	20 Brunswick	7
14 Rome	37		

PATAULA CIRCUIT.

SUPREME COURT, *Atlanta, February* 27, 1873.

No. 12. Argument concluded.

No. 13. R. T. Harper vs. Wrigly & Knott. Complaint, from Terrell. Argued. C. B. Wooten, for plaintiff in error. F. M. Harper, represented by Clarke & Goss, contra.

No. 14. Alfred Prescott vs. M. G. Bennett, et al. Illegality, from Clay. John T. Clarke, John C. Wells for plaintiff in error. Hood & Kiddoo, Turnipseed, & McLendon, contra.

Pending the argument of Arthur Hood, Esq., the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock, a. m., to-morrow.

United States' Courts.

The District Court of the United States will open the March term on Monday next. The Petit Jury for that Court (District) will meet at 10 A. M. on that day, March 3d.

The Petit Jury for the Circuit Court will meet on the second Monday (10th day) of March.

The Grand Jury for the Circuit Court will attend on the 3d Monday, March 17th, on which day the Circuit Judge, Hon. W. B. Woods is expected to preside.

United States District Court—Hon. John Erskine, presiding.

The United States District Court will meet at the United States Court room in Atlanta, on Monday next, March 3d.

The bankrupt docket will be taken up on that day and from day to day until disposed of.

The following cases are docketed for argument and trial before the District Judge.

In Re Loewenstein and Pfifer, certified questions from register Murray.

1. Deposit of fund by assignee.
2. Deposit by G. J. Drake, creditor of bankrupt and purchaser at assignee's sales.
3. Special claim of J. S. Jones, Drumright & Co.
4. Distress warrant in favor of G. J. Drake, creditor.
5. Rent note of G. J. Drake, creditor.
6. First mortgage of G. J. Drake, creditor.
7. Indemnity mortgage of G. J. Drake, creditor.

In the above cases, attorneys for bankrupts are: Stewart, Boynton and Dismuke; for the banking firm of J. S. Jones, Drumright & Co., Doyal & Nunnally and B. H. Hill; for Drake creditors, A. M. Speer; and for the general unsecured creditors, E. W. Beck.

The City Court.

This tribunal begins its March term next Monday. From present indications, the session promises to be both lengthy and weighty. A large number of criminals are now confined in jail awaiting the convention of this court. They represent almost every minor offence known to the law, and most, if not all, of their cases will be disposed of during the coming term.

In re, Edwin B. Pond, objections to discharge of bankrupt; Hillyer & Bro., for creditors.

In re, Berry M. Thompson, objection to discharge.

In re, Anderson, Barham & Co., objections to discharge; Collier, Mynatt & Collier, for creditors; E. W. Beck for bankrupts.

In re, W. C. Lee, demand for jury trial; Peeples & Stewart for debtor: Tidwell, Fears & Arnold, for creditors.

In re, Hill Brothers, demand for jury trial; Smith & B., and Culberson, for creditors; Milledge for debtor

In re, John M Gannon, demand for jury trial; Hillyer & Bro., for creditors.

In re, Jonh King, creditor's petition, Culberson for creditors.

In re, James C. Young, creditor's petition, Bleckley and A. Johnson for creditors, Farrow & Thomas for debtors.

In re, A. L. Boyd, demand for jury, B. F. Abbott for creditors, Culberson for debtors.

In re, M. Salbide, demand for jury trial, Well for creditors.

In re, M. Heyman & Bro., demand for jury trial, Hillyer & Bro. for creditors, Well for debtors.

The Justices' Court, 1234th District.

Justice E. W. Munday was engaged yesterday afternoon in hearing the case of Ned Shelly, person of color, against officer J. O. Simmons. This suit brought by the plaintiff to recover damages for alleged injuries to his person. This being a case of some little importance, again bringing up for decision the well discussed question of what state of facts will justify an officer in making an arrest, without a warrant, and as any publication cannot now prejudice the case one way or another, we give briefly the facts as stated by the police authorities:

"The injuries of which the plaintiff complains were received on or about the 15th day of January last past.

Our readers will remember that about that time burglaries were occurring almost every night, and, as a consequence thereof, the several Policemen, as they went on duty each night, were especially instructed to observe and arrest all suspicious characters. At an early hour, on this night, while Officer Simmons was lighting the lamps on his beat, he discovered the plaintiff sitting on the front porch of Mr. T. J. Phillips' residence on Peachtree street, and holding a double barrelled shot gun in his hands. The officer hailed him and asked him what he was doing there, to which the negro replied that it was none of his business. Further conversation ensued, in the course of which the negro was very insolent, and kept growing more so. Officer Simmons then arrested him, the negro resisting all the time, and calling upon some one in the house for help. His resistance finally became so great that the officer felt compelled to use his club, and did knock him down. Then, for the first time, the negro told him why he was found on the porch, and said that he had been employed by Mr. Phillips to guard the premises. The officer took him on to the police headquarters, where he subsequently gave bond and was discharged. This is the police side of the case. Able counsel were employed by both plaintiff and defendant, and the case was still pending at a late hour yesterday afternoon. We will give Justice Munday's decision in our next issue.

A negro man by the name of Cicero Wyatt, and a small white boy about eleven years of age, by the name of John Strickland, were arrested yesterday upon a warrant from this court. They are both charged with the grave offense of burglary in the night time.

The warrant was sued out at the instance of Mr. J. W. Smith, who keeps a grocery store on Decatur street. He charges them with having broken and entered his store last Tuesday night, and with having stolen therefrom a lot of groceries in the way of sugar, coffee, meat, etc. The white boy has evidently been made a cat's paw by the negro, and probably did not then and does not now realize the enormity and serious consequences of his crime. The case has been set down for trial this morning at ten o'clock

Notary Public's Court—1234th District.

Justice Hammond yesterday rendered the decision of the Court in the bull-dog case. The Court gave the dog to the defendant, and dismissed the warrant, so that Mrs. Betsy Ann O'Shields was enabled to depart the happy possessor of the much prized dog.

Station House Report.

There were four arrests by the police yesterday. Three of them were for simple violations of the city laws. The other was of a negro by the name of William Wheeler, who was arrested at the instance of Mr. James R Maxwell for obtaining goods from him under false pretenses. A warrant has been taken out for him and he will be prosecuted.

Local and Business Notices.

FRESH SHAD! Fresh Shad!! received every day, by T. L. WELLS.
feb11—dtf

CALL at T. L. Wells' and get a nice fresh Shad. feb11—dtf

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Hair Dye; no ridiculous tints, no disappointment, harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown; at all druggists', and 16 Bond street, New York. feb5—deodly

"GOING LIKE HOT CAKES"—Those nice fresh Shad at T. L. WELLS'.
feb11—dtf

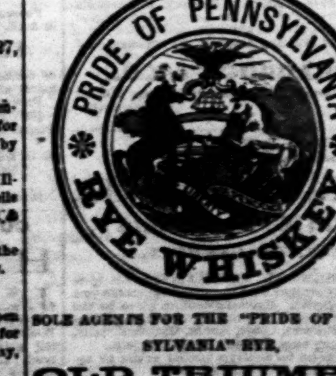
The Great Clothing House of EISEMAN & BRO., is at 56 Whitehall st., The Largest Establishment, The Largest Stock, The most Extensive Variety, The very Lowest Prices
dec28—dtf

SHAD! Shad!! Shad!!! received daily by T. L. WELLS.
feb11—dtf

OH SHAD! Shad, oh! Received every day by T. L. WELLS.
feb11—dtf

GRAND RUSH on Whitehall street to T. L. Wells' to get a nice, fresh Shad!
feb11—dtf

GUTHMAN & HAAS,
No. 5, Broad Street,
ATLANTA. GEORGIA,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Pure Wines, Gins, Whiskies, Cider, Etc.,



SOLE AGENTS FOR THE "PRIDE OF PENNSYLVANIA" RYE,
OLD TRIUMPH.
and Van Jansen's Royal Scheidam Schnapps.
oct15-dtf feb8.

Guano. Guano.

2,000 tons Reese & Co's Soluble Pacific Guano
100 tons Chesapeake Guano
100 tons Patapsco Guano
100 tons Acid Phosphate, for composting with Cotton Seed
100 tons Virginia Land Plaster
50 tons Cotton Food Guano.
We will sell the above on time upon reasonable terms.
ADAIR & BROS., Agents.
Atlanta, Ga.
feb13-dimo

A Sworn Statement will be Given of the Following Assertions:

Five Columns
—OF—
New Advertisements
Received in Three Hours on Saturday.

1,000 COPIES
OF THE
ATLANTA
Commercial Advertiser
of Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1873, will be
Distributed Gratuitously
in the city of Atlanta.
Advertisements inserted at low figures and conspicuously displayed.

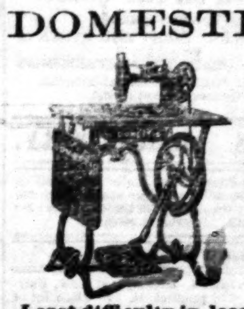
1,000 Copies
OF THE
ATLANTA
Commercial Advertiser,
—OF—
Wednesday, February 27, 1873,
will be sent by mail.
Every Town and City
on roads leading from Atlanta, and
Every Hotel in the State will be Supplied With the Paper.
Merchants look to your interest! A word to the wise is sufficient.
JOHN F. SHECUT & CO.,
feb28. Office in Sun Building.

J. T. HAGAN. H. B. PARKER.
Good News! Good News!
HO! FOR PETRO OIL!

THE Legislature has this day repealed the law prohibiting the sale of Petro Oil in Georgia. All thanks, many thanks, unbounded thanks to our noble Senator and Representatives—Hillyer, Calhoun, Hoge and Howell. The farce called INSPECTION of Oil is defunct, dead, and we hope buried. Will have a car load of PETRO OIL in a few days.
Any one selling any of the light products of Petroleum, under the name of "Petro Oil," and the same not having been bought of us, or through us, will be dealt with according to law. Dealers in Oil will be supplied with genuine Petro Oil at the
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.
RETAIL PRICE, 50 CENTS PER GALLON.
We also keep the very best quality of Kerosene Oil.
We are sole agents for the celebrated "Crown" brand of Kerosene, being the best 110 degree Oil made in this country.
Pure Kerosene Oil 50 cents per gallon.
Address orders to
JNO. T. HAGAN & CO.,
Proprietors of Patent on Petro Oil.
February 17 1873. Atlanta, Ga.
feb18..d&w1mo

RICHARDSON'S
NEW METHOD
FOR THE
PIANO!
Unequalled—Incomparable! So admitted by the leading Pianoforte Teachers of the country, and its annual sale of 25,000 copies abundantly testifies to the fact.
The TEACHER—Cannot use a more thorough or effective method.
The PUPIL—Cannot study a more concise or attractive system.
The DEALER—Cannot keep in stock a book for which there is surer [illegible]
Sold Everywhere. Price, $3 75.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, N. Y.
feb21— apr12—wed&sat&w1w

"DOMESTIC."



BEST. WHY?
Least difficulty in learning it.
Least skill required to use it.
Least labor to work it.
Least care to keep it in order.
Least trouble to change it.
Least changing required.
Does fine work equal to any other.
Does heavier work than others.
Does heavy work easily.
Does everything well.
Does nothing ill or grudgingly.
Gives satisfaction.
Exceeds expectation.
Justifies the praise it everywhere receives.
Owners of other machines are anxious to exchange for it.
We have a large number of the late Improved Howe, Singer and Wheeler & Wilson machines we have taken in exchange at a nominal price, for sale VERY CHEAP.
Agents wanted.
Domestic Sewing Machine Company, No. 4 DeGive's Opera House,
jan17-dtf Atlanta, Georgia.

Thomaston Hotel,
Thomaston,............Georgia.
THE undersigned having taken charge of the above House, takes pleasure in announcing to the public generally that no effort will be spared to make it a first-class Hotel, and every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who will favor him their patronage. Rates reasonable.
sept6-dtf H. T. JENNINGS, Proprietor.

PLANTERS' HOTEL,
NEWNAN, GEORGIA,
C. ROBINSON...............Proprietor.
THE old Dougherty House is now being fitted up in good style, with new furniture throughout, and will be known in future as the Planters' Hotel. He hopes by untiring attention to his guests to meet with a share of the public patronage. He solicits a trial. jan3-dtf

Hammett House,
JONESBORO.................GEORGIA.
THIS HOTEL is the regular Eating House on the Macon and Western Railroad, and is convenient to the central part of the town. The house has been remodelled and refitted, and the table will always be supplied with the best fare which the market affords. The Proprietor will spare no pains or expense to please his patrons. Mrs. Hammett, (formerly Mrs. Watkins, of Palmetto,) is connected with the house, and would be pleased to see her old friends.
[illegible] jan15—dtf

NEW HOTEL.
PALMETTO, - - - GEORGIA.
W. Jackson House
is now open to the Traveling Public.
jan18-dtf W. JACKSON, Proprietor.

Sims House,
LA GRANGE, GEORGIA,
THOMAS W. MCGEE..........Proprietor.
THIS House is undergoing the most thorough repairs and will be fitted out in the next few days with new Furniture. The traveling public will find the very best the market affords. Charges moderate.
jan10-dtf

The Kennesaw Route
BY THE
Western & Atlantic
Railroad Company,
AND ITS CONNECTIONS.
Atlanta to
Nashville, Louisville and Lynchburg
WITHOUT CHANGE!
ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO
NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS,
CHICAGO & MEMPHIS.
THIS IS THE BEST ROUTE TO ALL POINTS
North, East and West.
MANY HOURS QUICKER—MANY MILES SHORTER
Than any Other Route
TO NEW YORK.
Excursion Tickets to New Orleans by this route for visitors to MARDI GRAS will be on sale at Atlanta from February 15th to 23d. Return coupons good if presented within thirty days from the date of sale.
A pamphlet entitled "Mardi Gras in New Orleans, Thirteenth Annual Festival, February 25th, 1873—The Mystick Krew of Comus—Their History and Festivals from 1857 to 1873," is now ready for gratuitous distribution, and can be secured upon application.
PULLMAN PALACE COACHES ON ALL DAY AND NIGHT TRAINS.
Westinghouse Air Brake
ON ALL PASSENGER TRAINS.
Baggage Checked to all Principal Points.
Purchase Tickets via Atlanta and the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and secure
Quick Time, Comfort and Safety.
B. W. WRENN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
E. B. WALKER,
Master of Transportation, Atlanta, Ga.
feb1 dim

Citizens Bank of Georgia.
Authorized Capital $1,000,000
BANKING ROOM
REPUBLIC BLOCK, Atlanta.
DOES a General Banking Business of DISCOUNT AND DEPOSITE, Buys and sells Exchange, and makes Collections on all parts of the country.
JOHN T. GRANT, President.
PERINO BROWN, Cashier. jan1-dtf

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD,
OFFICE MASTER TRANSPORTATION,
ATLANTA, GA., February 7th, 1873.
ON and after 9th instant, Outward Night Passenger Trains Through to New York via Nashville or Knoxville.
Fast Line to New York,
Will leave Atlanta.............8:10 P M
Arrive Chattanooga.............3:44 A M
NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN, INWARD,
From New York,
VIA NASHVILLE OR KNOXVILLE,
Will leave Chattanooga.........5:25 P M
Arrive Atlanta.................1:00 A M
OUTWARD DAY PASSENGER.
Leave Atlanta..................8:30 A M
Arrive Chattanooga.............4:28 P M
INWARD DAY PASSENGER.
Through from New York,
Leave Chattanooga..............5:45 A M
Arrive Atlanta.................1:45 P M
Dalton Accommodation.
Leave Atlanta..................4:30 P M
Arrive Dalton..................2:25 A M
Leave Dalton...................12:00 Midnight
Arrive Atlanta.................9:30 A M
E. B. WALKER,
feb7-dim(insi de) Master Transportation.

J. A. JOHNSON. R. J. M'CAMY.
Johnson & McCamy,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Dalton, - - - Georgia.
Office in King Building, Up stairs
jan26-dtf

BOARD.
TWO GOOD FRONT ROOMS, for Families, can be had by applying to MRS. DR. DRAKE,
Corner of Luckie and Fairlie streets.
feb20—d1w

J. W. & J. R. HIGHTOWER,
SUCCESSORS TO
LEE & HIGHTWER,
DEALERS IN
HORSES AND MULES.
Opposite Passenger Depot.
GRIFFIN, - - - - - - - - - - GEORGIA
PROPOSE to continue the Livery and stock business in Griffin, at the old stand, near the passenger depot. They propose to keep in the Livery line as fine and fancy stock, and as superb and elegant vehicles as the country affords, and will be pleased to serve their friends and the public at all times, and by giving their personal attention to their customers, guaranty satisfaction.
Will keep always on hand stock for sale. Drovers can secure good accommodation—our lots being large and secure. Nov6-tf

CHOICE HOTEL.
Corner Broad and Bridge Streets.
ROME, GA.
J. C. HAWLINS, Proprietor.
Situated in the business part of the city.
Passengers taken to and from the Depot FREE OF CHARGE.
[illegible] LEWIS A. CARY, Clerk.

THE YANCY HOTEL,
BY MISS E. C. YANCY, LATE OF VIRGINIA,
WOULD respectfully inform her numerous patrons of the Dougherty House, that she has recently purchased the Brick Hotel in Newnan, Georgia, (better known as the McDowell House,) where she would be pleased to see her old friends and the traveling public. She pledges herself that nothing will be left undone to make guests comfortable.
jan5-dtf Prof. WM. WELLS, Clerk.

DICKSON
FERTILIZER COMPANY
Augusta, Georgia.
DICKSON COMPOUND
DIAMOND COMPOUND
DICKSON'S—COMPOUND TRADE MARK.
I AM AGENT for the sale of the above Celebrated Fertilizers, for cotton, and can assure those who are planting cotton, that there is no Fertilizer superior to the DICKSON COMPOUND. It is put up in new sacks, and needs no pulverizing after being carried to the field. Those who have used it since the war will have no other.
Send in your orders early and they shall have prompt and careful attention. Terms as favorable as any other Standard Company.
W. S. CARROLL, Agent.
feb1—d1m At WEST & EDWARDS, Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Empire Steam Planing Mill
—AND—
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY.
J. C. PECK & CO.,
BUILDERS,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS
—IN—
Lumber of all kinds, Laths, Shingles, Hubs, Spokes and Handles,
SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.
Mouldings, Brackets, Counters, Desks Tables, Show Cases, etc., etc.
Paints, Oils, Glass and Putty
DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS, AT THE LOWEST RATES.
With our New and Improved Machinery, we can
DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
DON'T FORGET THE PLACE,
Corner Loyd St. and Georgia Railroad, Opposite Gen'l Pass. Depot.
Atlanta, Georgia.
J. C. PECK, J. H. ELLSWORTH.
W. G. ASHLEY. L. H. HALL.
feb1—d6m

GUANO. 1873. GUANO.
500 Tons Sea Fowl Guano,
500 Tons Russell Coe's,
500 Tons Merryman & Co.'s,
500 Tons Etiwan's,
500 Tons Sternfel's Original,
500 Tons Cotton States,
200 Tons Mark W. Johnson's,
200 Tons E. Frank Coe's,
200 Tons Wilson's,
100 Tons Meat and Bone Guano,
200 Tons English Stonewall,
200 Tons Sardy's Soluble Pacific,
200 Tons Ammoniated Flour of Rawbone, very fine.
200 Tons Peruvian Guano, Land Plaster, and Chemicals for Manipulating,
100 Tons Soluble Sea Island.
ALSO, 1,000 PLOWS, from $3 50 upward. Farmers must have good Plows
Landreth's Garden Seeds.
Field Seeds, Flower Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Machinery, Live Stock, etc.
PROVISIONS.
Special to my Customers:
Many of you needing Provisions have heretofore been compelled to purchase those supplies from other houses, after bonding your crops to me for Guano, I will in future furnish you with your Provisions also, knowing it will be more convenient and agreeable for you to make your accounts all at one place
With many thanks for your kind patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same.
Send for Catalogues. MARK W JOHNSON.
jan5—d&w1m

GOULD, BARTON & CO.,
Commission Merchants
DEALERS IN
FLOUR, GRAIN, MEATS,
—AND—
General Produce,
Atlanta, - - - Georgia.
jan29—d&w3m

W. W. CHAPMAN. J. W. RUCKER. WM. LOWE
CHAPMAN, RUCKER & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner Alabama and Forsyth Streets,
Atlanta..............................Georgia.
jan25—dimo

PETER LYNCH
92 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Liquors, Wines, Cider, Cigars, Tobacco, Glassware,
CROCKERY, PROVISIONS, COUNTRY PRODUCE, Etc.
Gibson's fine Whiskies made a specialty in the Liquor line.
NOW RECEIVING SEED IRISH POTATOES, LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS, ONION SETS, &c.
Orders solicited. TERMS CASH. jan24-d6m

DIRECT TRADE IMPORTATION
—OF—
IRON, STEEL, GUNS, CUTLERY,
—AND—
General Hardware.
WE are now ready to furnish the Trade, from ample and judicious selections, every article embraced in our line, at close figures, which will prove themselves in comparison with any market in the United States. Specialties in Genuine Hammered Swedes Iron, Swedish Plow Steel, English Guns and Cutlery—which come to us without a second profit; also, in American Heavy Goods, from manufacturers on quantity contracts—Superior Charcoal [illegible] Bar Iron and Nails.
Correspondence with CASH buyers solicited. Freight arrangements complete to all points. Bills Lading with rates indorsed and guaranteed on all shipments.
J. & S. BONES & CO.,
jan31-d3mo

Spring and Summer Clothing, 1873.
M. N. ROGERS & Co.,
Manufacturers and Jobbers
OF
Men's, Youths' & Boys' Clothing,
444 and 446 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
WE OFFER TO THE SOUTHERN TRADE, this season, a very LARGE and ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING, on liberal terms, and at prices guaranteed as low as any house in the trade furnishing equal grades of goods.
Our Stock is manufactured EXCLUSIVELY for the southern States. Southern Dealers are more certain to find the style of our Goods, and a line of Sizes, better adapted to their wants than is possible in a stock of Clothing manufactured for a Northern or Western trade.
MR. W. T. BURGE, formerly Marshall & Burge, Charleston, S. C., has connected himself with our House.
ORDERS SOLICITED. Satisfaction guaranteed. Samples sent on application.
feb8-d6mos M. N. ROGERS & CO.

ECKLES HOUSE
AND
LIVERY STABLE,
SOCIAL CIRCLE, GA.
Rates of Board:
Single Meal.........50 cents | Per Day.............$2 50
Per Week...........$8 00 | Per Month...........30 00
Livery Stable Charges at Corresponding Rates.
STERLING ECKLES, Proprietor.
jan8-dtf

DOUGLASS COUNTY.
THE LEGAL SALES of Douglass County will in future be published in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.
E. R. WHITELEY,
feb-d3m Sheriff.

THE COUCHE HOUSE,
KINGSTON, GEORGIA,
T. R. COUCHE..............PROPRIETOR.
THE Proprietor of this establishment would respectfully inform the traveling public that his large and spacious Hotel is now finished and ready for the reception of visitors. His rooms are all large and comfortable, and are now being furnished with new furniture throughout, and his guests may rest assured that nothing will be left undone to make them comfortable. He pledges himself that his table will be supplied with the very best the market affords. The excellent climate and delightful water of this section of Georgia, is rapidly bringing Kingston to the attention of our low country friends.
aug16—dtf

THE TRAMMELL HOUSE,
GAINESVILLE, GA.,
J. S. TRAMMELL & SON,
[illegible]

THE NEW CHURCH ORGAN.

BY WILL M. CARLETON.

They've got a bran new organ, Sue,
For all their fuss and search;
They've done just as they said they'd do,
And fetched it into church.
They're bound the critter shall be seen,
And on the preacher's right
They've hoisted up their new machine
In everybody's sight.
They've got a chorister and choir,
Agin my voice and vote;
For it was never MY desire
To praise the Lord by note.

I've been a sister good and true
For five an' thirty years;
I've done what seemed my part to do,
An' prayed my duty clear;
I've sung the hymns both slow and quick,
Just as the preacher read,
And twice, when Deacon Tubbs was sick,
I took the fork an' led;
And now, their bold, new-fangled ways
Is comin' all about;
And I, right in my latter days,
Am fairly crowed out.

To-day the preacher, good old dear,
With tears all in his eyes,
Read—"I can read my title clear
To mansions in the skies!"
I al'ays liked that blessed hymn—
I s'pose I al'ays will;
It somehow gratifies my whim,
In good old Ortonville;
But when the choir got up to sing,
I couldn't catch a word;
They sung the most dog-gondest thing
A body ever heard!

Some worldly chap was standin' near,
An' when I see them grin,
I bid farewell to every fear,
And boldly waded in.
I thought I'd chase their tune along,
An' tried with all my might;
But though my voice is good an' strong,
I couldn't steer it right;
When they was high, then I was low,
An' also contrawise;
And I too fast, or they too slow
To "mansions in the skies."

An' after every verse, you know
They played a little tune;
I didn't understand, an' so
I started in too soon.
I pitched it pretty middlin' high,
I fetched a lusty tune;
But oh! alas, I found that I
Was singin' there alone!
They laughed a little, I am told,
But I had done my best;
And not a wave of trouble rolled
Across my peaceful breast.

And Sister Brown—I could but look—
She sits right front of me;
She never was no singin' book,
An' never went to be;
But then she al'ays tried to do
The best she could, she said;
She understood the time, right through,
An' kep' it with her head;
But when she tried this mornin', oh,
I had to laugh, or cough!
It kep' her head a bobbin' so,
It e'en a'most came off!

An' Deacon Tubbs—he all broke down,
As one might well suppose;
He took one look at Sister Brown,
An' meekly scratched his nose,
He looked his hymn right thro' and thro'
And laid it on the seat,
An' then a pensive sigh he drew,
An' looked completely beat,
An' when they took another bout,
He didn't even rise,
But drawed his red bandanna out,
An' wiped his weepin' eyes.

I've been a sister good an' true
For five and thirty years;
I've done what seemed my part to do,
An' prayed my duty clear;
But death will stop my voice, I know,
For he is on my track;
An' some day into church will go,
An' never more come back;
An' when the folks get up to sing—
Whene'er that time shall be—
I do not want no patent thing
A squealin' over me!

Another Byron Scandal.

Matrimonial Woes of the Poet's Grandson.

London Correspondence of the Boston Post.]

For some weeks it has been whispered mysteriously about the clubs, and repeated in low murmurs in west end "at homes," that a new scandal in high life was on the cards, and would, ere long, crop up in the Westminster courts. The particular court in which it should come to the surface was, until recently, doubtful; but conjecture proved generally happy in designating that most sensational of all Westminster tribunals, the court over which Mr. Justice Hannen presides. In a word, it was said that a certain nobleman, convinced of his wife's infidelity, was about to test the truth of his suspicions by permitting the public eye to rest upon his domestic affairs, and making a charge of the most serious character, to be directed against a peeress of the realm.

This is not so very uncommon an occurrence, even among the virtuous upper ten thousand of England, as to create all the fury which this case has done. The Thynne-Townshend elopement, of which I wrote you, being quite in accordance with numerous precedents, is already forgotten; nor would the case I speak of become so sensational as it bids fair to be, or justify its relation in this letter, were not the persons so concerned something more than an ordinary peer and peeress. Their youth, the exceeding and famous beauty of the lady, the brief period of their married life, the family relations of my lord, the position they have held in the highest society, and the domestic happiness which none who knew them doubted they were enjoying, are elements in the affair which render it one of singularly mournful interest and strangeness.

The husband and wife spoken of are Lord and Lady Wentworth. Lord Wentworth is about thirty-six, and his wife is about twenty-four. Lord Wentworth is a grandson of the illustrious Lord Byron, being the only son of Ada Byron, countess of Lovelace, and of the present Earl of Lovelace. He has one younger sister, and these two are Byron's only lineal descendants living. The title of Byron, being entailed to the male line, could not pass through Ada, but when the poet died, passed to a cousin; so that the Byron of to-day is but a remote relative of Lord Wentworth. The latter is, however, not only a lord by courtesy as a son and heir of the Earl of Lovelace, but he is a peer of the realm in his own right, begining Baron Wentworth by descent from his maternal grandmother, Lady Byron (the poet's wife), whose family of Milbanke was entitled to the dignity. When Lord Wentworth came into this title five or six years ago, he assumed the surname of Milbanke. He resembles the Lovelaces in face and form far more than the Byrons, and, as the heir of Lord Lovelace, has the courtesy title of Viscount Ockham. But in one marked peculiarity he bears the stamp of descent from the Great Lord Byron. He has very much such a defect in one of his feet—indeed, it is a sort of club foot—which so tormented the vain poet, and which he labored so assiduously to conceal. But Lord Wentworth does not, in the least, resemble Byron in personal beauty. On the contrary, he is a plain man, short and rather thick-set, with heavy features, a large nose, lightish hair and blue eyes, one who would nowhere be marked as distinguished in appearance. He has never taken any part in the proceedings of the House of Lords since assuming his place there, but has appeared much in society, and, while displaying no very brilliant social qualities, has been looked upon as a young man of good sense and principles, and, on the whole, very well liked. He has a fine establishment at the West End, and, as Lord Lovelace is a man of large property, is able to keep an elegant and varied style of living.

It is only a little more than three years ago that Lord Wentworth set West End society in a flurry of gossip and curiosity by wedding the daughter of a clergyman, of no large means, resident in the country, and unconnected, so far as I know, with aristocratic blood. In the early spring of 1870 he brought his bride to London, had her presented at court, and accepted the flood of invitations to dinner and evening "at homes," with which the more exclusive circles of the nobility favored him. With one voice she was pronounced perfectly beautiful; and that this verdict was perfectly justified I can personally testify. I happened to be at one of the "at homes" especially given in honor of the grandson of Byron and his bride, and certainly no eulogy of her personal charms that I had heard were in the least exaggerated.

Lady Wentworth was then not far from twenty, and looked younger even than that. She was tall, slight and stately, with a magnificent figure, most richly yet tastefully attired, and displaying bridal jewelry at once costly and not ostentatious. Her very dark, luxuriant hair was arranged high above an exquisite forehead, her large dark-brown or black eyes were full of expression, yet gentle and genial, her mouth perfectly chiseled, her nose straight and delicate, her skin as smooth and fair as mother-of-pearl. She seemed of the very best type of French rather than of English beauty; her grace, dignified manner, however, was thoroughly English and thoroughly patrician. Her bearing was very attractive, for she was simple and apparently amiable, *spirituelle*, with a low, pleasing voice and a most brilliant smile.

It is needless to add that she was the cynosure of all eyes; that in the elegant saloon of Lord —— she held a little court of her own, both in right of her bridal state and of her conspicuous beauty. I saw veteran statesmen and [illegible] of fashion, leaders of fashion and heroes of the clubs, gathered about her in a laughing circle, paying assiduous court to her, and admiring her from corners with admiring gaze. Lord Wentworth was also there, quiet and retiring, evidently enjoying the tribute to his bride, the homage paid to his lovely bride, and wandering from room to room with the air of a man quite satisfied with himself and with things as they are.

How changed is all this now? Lord Wentworth, his life embittered and all the fair hopes of three years ago shattered, finds himself impelled to admit the broad, hard gaze of the world to a scene of the saddest domestic infelicity. He goes into the divorce court and charges his beautiful wife with the gravest dereliction of which the court takes cognizance, and begs to be freed from bonds which whilom were so delightful, but have now, it seems, become insufferably irksome. The charge includes the names of a well known "man about town," noted for his fascinations and his conquests, and of the first secretary of the Spanish legation. Lord Wentworth attempted to try the case before the judge ordinary; but, as in the Mordaunt case, a motion to try it before a special jury has prevailed, and a regular trial will thus be publicly had. You will judge from the account I have given of the position and person of the parties, what a sensation the affair has created at the west end, and with what eager curiosity the coming trial is looked forward to. I have seldom known of a more melancholy incident, many as have been the similar ones in London aristocratic society. There are not a few who strenuously take the lady's part, and say the charges are monstrous and unfounded. Surely, it is to be hoped so; we shall see all too soon.

De Mortuis.

Mr. J. B. Howell, of Savannah, died on the 25th instant.

Mrs. Lucinda Campbell, of Madison, died on the 17th instant.

Dr. Tracy, of Dougherty county, died on Sunday last.

Mr. Edmund A. Pendleton, of Augusta, died on Monday last.

Major Miller, of Fort Valley, died a few days ago.

☞ A New Hampshire clergyman, who was asked his price by a young man whom he had just married, replied that the law gave him $2. The youth promptly handed out fifty cents, remarking: "Well, that will make $2 50 for you," and before the astonished man could explain matters he was off with his bride on his honeymoon.

Reading Notices.

CRAWFORDVILLE, GA., March 31, 1870.

Messrs. J. H. Zeilin & Co.:

GENTS—I am directed by my uncle, Hon. Alexander H. Stevens, to say to you that he is inclined to believe that he has derived some benefit from the use of Simmons' Liver Regulator, and that he wishes to give it a further trial. You will therefore please send to his address two more bottles by express C. O. D. feb25-deod1w&w1t

A FRAGRANT Breath and Pearly Teeth are easily attained, and those who fail to avail themselves of the means, should not complain, when accused of gross neglect. The Sozodont will speedily eradicate the cause of a foul breath, beautifying, preserving the teeth to the oldest age.
feb25–d1w&w1t

FOR Bronchial, Asthmatic and Pulmonary Complaints, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" manifest remarkable curative properties.
feb25—d1w&w1t

DELAYS are dangerous. Don't neglect your Cough. It may get beyond control. Dr. Tutt's Expectorant is a prompt, reliable remedy. feb25–d1w&w1t

SADDLES, SADDLES! HARNESS, HARNESS! At Chapeau & Heffron's, Charleston, South Carolina, you can purchase a set of home-made Buggy Harness at $15 per set, double harness at $45 and $50. New McClellan Saddles at $5 each. Always on hand a full line of Saddlery, Cart Harness, etc.

Remember! If you want a good and cheap article, call at Chapeau & Heffron's.
nov30–d3m

BACHELORS' HAIR DYE.—This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond Street, New York.
oct9–d1y

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC CANDY embraces in a great degree all the principles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and while as pleasant to the palate as the purest of confections, its medicinal properties render it effectual in coughs, colds, bronchial and catarrhal affections, etc. It is the most acceptable remedy for children or infants, and can be given with impunity; while for professional gentlemen, or those who suffer from loss of voice, it is indispensable.

These candies are put up in 25 cent boxes, convenient for the pocket, and are for sale by all druggists and dealers.

J. H SCHENCK & SON,
N. E. corner Sixth and Arch streets,
Philadelphia.
feb26— dec25–deod1y

Madison House.

MADISON, GEORGIA.

TRAVELERS, invalids and families will find this one of the best hotels in the South. Porters at all the trains who will take care of baggage. Terms reasonable. FISH & MORGAN, Proprietors.
apr12–dtf

FACTS FOR ADVERTISERS.

Newspaper Combination.

THE ROME

Courier and Chattooga Advertiser.

BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN NORTH GEORGIA.

ON the 15th instant the undersigned purchased the CHATTOOGA ADVERTISER, published at Summerville, Georgia, and its entire Subscription List, over 400 has been added to that of the Courier.

By reason of having the Largest Circulation in those counties respectively, the COURIER is now the Official Organ for, and receives the LEGAL ADVERTISING of the following counties, viz:

FLOYD, POLK, HARALSON,
CHATTOOGA, WALKER and DADE.

No other paper in Rome receives the Legal Advertising of even one county.

☞ The COURIER was established in 1843, and has been published the last 18 years by the present Proprietor. M. DWINELL,
Proprietor Rome (Georgia) Courier.
Rome, Ga., January 25, 1873—dtf

Wayside House,

RINGGOLD, GEORGIA,

IS now open for the reception of guests, together with transportation to Catoosa Springs and all other accessible places of note, at reasonable prices. All pains will be taken to render guests comfortable
by A. J. HELLAN & LADY.
feb28—dtf

ARCHITECTURE.

Parkins & Allen, Architects.

WILL make Plans, Specifications, and Detail Drawings for Buildings of all descriptions. Office in Republic Block, opposite the Kimball House.
jan8 d1y

Grantville High School.

FACULTY—S. LEIGH, A. M.; J. W. LEE, A. B.; Mrs. V. S. HOGELAND, Mrs. S. A. HARRIS.

The above Faculty have had charge of the School for several years, and, by their energy and perseverance, have succeeded in making it one of the best in the country.

For further particulars address S. LEIGH, Grantville, Georgia.
dec18–dtf

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at public outcry, in the legal hours of sale, on first Tuesday in March next at the court house door, in the city of Atlanta, a house and lot [illegible] in said city near the junction of [illegible] and Mitchell streets. Said lot is 34 feet front and about 100 feet deep, with a two-story wood building thereon. Sold as the property of Abram Williams, deceased, for the benefit of heirs and creditors.

Terms—Half cash; balance six months, with 10 per cent. interest.

WILLIAM JENNINGS, Administrator.
jan17–d1aw6w Printer's fee $10

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Georgia Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta .... 8.30 o'clock, A. M.
Leaves Atlanta .... 8.30 " A. M.
Arrives at Atlanta .... 5.40 " P. M.
Arrives at Augusta .... 5.20 " P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta .... 8.15 " P. M.
Leaves Atlanta .... 8.15 " P. M.
Arrives at Atlanta .... 6 31 " A. M.
Arrives at Augusta .... 7.40 " A. M.

Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta .... 5 40 P. M.
Leaves Stone Mountain .... 6 45 A. M.
Arrives Atlanta .... 8 00 A. M.
Arrives Stone Mountain .... 7 P. M.

Macon and Western Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER—DAILY,

Leaves Atlanta .... 1:45 A M
Leaves Macon .... 7:25 A M
Arrives at Atlanta .... 1:25 P M
Arrives at Macon .... 7:45 P M

NIGHT PASSENGER AND FREIGHT—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta .... 2:30 P M
Leaves Macon .... 10:00 P M
Arrives at Atlanta .... 6:00 A M
Arrives at Macon .... 8:20 P M

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta .... 8.10 P. M
Arrives at Chattanooga .... 3:44 A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta .... 8:30 A. M
Arrives at Chattanooga .... 4 28 P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga .... 5:25 P. M
Arrives at Atlanta .... 1:10 A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga .... 5 45 A. M
Arrives at Atlanta .... 1:45 P. M

DALTON ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leaves Atlanta .... 4:20 P. M
Arrives at Dalton .... 2:25 A. M
Leaves Dalton .... 12:00 M
Arrives in Atlanta .... 9:50 A M

Schedule of Rome Railroad.

MORNING TRAIN.

Leave Rome .... 8 30 A. M.
Arrive at Kingston .... 9:45 A. M.
Leave Kingston .... 11:30 A. M.
Arrive at Rome .... 1:15 A. M.

NIGHT TRAIN.

Leave Rome .... 8:15 P. M.
Arrive at Kingston .... 9:30 P. M.
Leave Kingston .... 12:00 A. M.
Arrive at Rome .... 1:30 A. M.

St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Line.

TIME CARD, SEPTEMBER 1, 1872.

Leave Atlanta	8:30 A M	8:10 P M
Arrive Chattanooga	4:28 P M	3 44 A M
Arrive Nashville	12:45 A M	1:05 P M
Arrive McKenzie	8:30 A M	8:30 P M
Arrive Memphis	3:10 P M	2:25 A M
Arrive Little Rock		6:30 P M
Arrive Union City	10:30 A M	10:30 P M
Arrive Columbus	12:00 noon	12:00 m d t
Arrive St. Louis (via Cairo Short Line)	9:05 P M	11:20 A M
Arrive St. Louis (via Iron Mountain Railroad)	11:00 P M	12:50 P M

ALBERT B. WRENN,
Southeast Agent,
Atlanta, Ga.

Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad.

Leaves Griffin .... 1 00 P M
Arrives at Newnan .... 3 45 P M
Leaves Newnan .... 7 00 A M
Arrives at Griffin .... 9 47 A M
Connects at Griffin with Macon and Western Railroad.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta .... 1 15 A M
Arrives at West-Point .... 5 40 A M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Inward)

Leaves West Point .... 1 00 A M
Arrives at Atlanta .... 6 50 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN (Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta .... 7 00 A. M
Arrives at West-Point .... 11 47 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN (Inward.)

Leaves West-Point .... 3 25 P. M
Arrives at Atlanta .... 7 50 P. M

Air-Line Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leave Atlanta .... 6 45 A M
Arrive at End of Track .... 12 16 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves End of Track .... 1 00 P M
Arrive at Atlanta .... 6 31 P M

Mardi Gras!

GRAND EXCURSION
TO
Mobile and New Orleans.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CARNIVAL AT

NEW ORLEANS,

TAKES PLACE ON

Tuesday, February 25th, 1872

This trip is regarded, by those who have been there, as one of the

MOST PLEASANT.

A MAGNIFICENT TRAIN
OF
Pullman Palace Sleepers,

With elegant Day-Coaches, Restaurants, and Baggage Cars run through from

Atlanta and Augusta

WITHOUT CHANGE, VIA

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS
Fast Line,

Making as quick time as lines advertising

"SHORTER,"

and affording all an excellent opportunity of witnessing this

CARNIVAL OF CARNIVALS.

The Atlanta and New Orleans Fast Line, long since perfected arrangements for Tickets and Trains through without change.

This line is one hundred and eighty-nine miles

SHORTER

than another, "and nearly one day less time and travel."

EXCURSIONISTS
ARE
Particularly Requested

TO NOTICE THE ABOVE,

and guard against being decived by other lines advertising the title of "Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line," and remember that

Pleasure Seekers do Not Seek After "Short Lines"

but those that will afford them most pleasure, and we suggest that Excursionists

"Pay their Money and Take their Choice"

BETWEEN

Sand Barrens, Piney Woods, etc., and the Beautiful Blue Mountains of Alabama, together with magnificent bridges over noble rivers, one of which—the Tensas—is the longest on the Continent; not forgetting the beautiful Bays, incident to a line whose cars run along the shores of the

GULF OF MEXICO.

"I am Sole Agent for this Line in Georgia," but for the accommodation of the "Dear Public," have placed tickets on sale at the various ticket offices in the State, and at other places convenient to all.

Tickets will be on sale from 15th to 23d February, good to return on any passenger train within

THIRTY DAYS

FROM DATE OF SALE.

FARE ROUND TRIP.

ATLANTA TO NEW ORLEANS and return...$31 35
Sleeping car fare extra.

Sections or berths can be secured by addressing
V. DUNNING,
Sup't Pullman Southern Palace Car Company
or, BEAU CAMPBELL,
Southeastern Agent Atlanta and New Orleans Fast Line.

The new reliable Blue Mountain Route, and its recent connections via Montgomery and Mobile.
jan18–dtf

For Sale.

1 NEW 7-ROOM HOUSE, very conveniently arranged. Terms very easy—one-fourth cash; balance in one, two and three years.

Also, FOR SALE,

BRICK! BRICK!

1,000,000 GOOD BRICK [illegible] manufacture.

For particulars call on the undersigned, corner of West Cain and Williams streets, or address me at P. O. Box 404, Atlanta. T. G. MISWALD.
dec24–dtf

JOHNSON HOUSE,
BY MRS. DR. JOHNSON,
[illegible] GEORGIA.
jan22–dtf

SOUTH CAROLINA R. R.

CHARLESTON, December 14, 1872.

ON and after Sunday, 15th instant, the following Schedule will be run on the South Carolina Railroad:

Between Charleston and Augusta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Charleston .... 9:20 A M
Arrives at Augusta .... 5:20 P M
Leaves Augusta .... 7:00 A M
Arrives at Charleston .... 4:45 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leaves Charleston .... 8:20 P M
Arrives at Augusta .... 7:25 A M
Leaves Augusta .... 6:15 P M
Arrives at Charleston .... 5:50 A M

Between Charleston and Columbia

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta .... 9:00 A M
Arrives at Columbia .... 5:20 P M
Leaves Columbia .... 9:00 A M
Arrives at Augusta .... 5:20 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta .... 6:15 P M
Arrives at Columbia .... 6.30 A M
Leaves Columbia .... 7:30 P M
Arrives at Augusta .... 7:35 A M

Day and night trains connect at Augusta with the Georgia Railroad and Central Railroad.

Night train connects with Macon and Augusta Railroad.

Night train out of Augusta makes close connection at Columbia with Greenville and Columbia Railroad. Passengers for points on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad will avoid a tedious delay at night in Columbia, by taking this route.

Elegant new sleeping cars on night trains between Augusta and Charleston.

S. B. PICKENS, General Ticket Agent.
jan8–tf

NOTICE.

TO LIQUOR DEALERS AND THE PUBLIC:

I HAVE been appointed sole Agent in Atlanta for Stifel & Pfeiffer's celebrated

Lager Beer and Cream Ale,

and any persons desiring a splendid article can get it by applying to me. Any goods shipped or delivered will be guaranteed. O. C. CARROLL.

CONTRACT.

This is to certify that we have this day appointed O. C. Carroll sole Agent in Atlanta for our celebrated Ale and Lager Beer. All orders must be sent direct to him, and any orders addressed to O. C. Carroll, No. 9 Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga., will be promptly filled.
dec19–d3m J. STIFEL & L. PFEIFFER.

The Great Southern

PASSENGER AND MAIL

ROUTE!

VIA

ATLANTA and AUGUSTA!

TO Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

RUNNING A DOUBLE

Daily Through Passenger Train.

CONNECTIONS by THIS LINE are most certain and sure at all seasons.

The Eating Houses

On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.

CONDUCTORS on this line are affable and courteous to passengers.

The Quickest Time and Sure Connection made by this Route.

Passengers can purchase Through Tickets and have their Baggage Checked through from

New Orleans, Mobile,
Montgomery, Columbus,
and Atlanta
TO
Richmond, Baltimore,
Washington, Philadelphia,
and New York.

Four Different Routes, via Augusta, Kingsville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta

AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS

ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS LEAVING ATLANTA BY THIS ROUTE.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find a

Splendid Line of Steamships,

From Charleston, Savannah, Portsmouth, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

The Charleston Steamships

Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

Unrivaled on the Coast.

Through Tickets on Sale at
MONTGOMERY, WEST POINT AND ATLANTA
TO
NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS
S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent,
J. A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.
jan24—dtf

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Cards of six lines or less, under this head inserted for twenty-five dollars for one year; fifteen dollars for six months; ten dollars for three months; five dollars for one month. Payable in advance.

LAWYERS.

THOMAS W. LATHAM, Attorney at Law, Fairburn, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Campbell, Coweta, Douglas, and Fayette, in the United States District, and Supreme Court of the State. Special attention given to collections.
jan5–d3m

HENRY JACKSON, MARSHALL J. CLARKE.
Supreme Court Reporter.
JACKSON & CLARKE, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Atlanta, practice in the United States Courts for the State of Georgia, the Supreme Court of the State, Superior Courts of the Atlanta Circuit, and elsewhere by special contract. Office Alabama street. jan1–d1m

JESSE S. THASHER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Norcross, Ga., will give strict attention to all business intrusted to his care. Remittances promptly made. dec19 d12

E. G. SIMMONS, Attorney at Law, Thomaston, Georgia. nov19—d12m

JAMES C. BARTON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Real Estate Agent, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the Superior and Supreme Courts of Georgia. Office first door east of Court House Building, Decatur street.
☞ Special attention given to Collections.
apr15–d1y

FRANK S. LOFTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Franklin, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Carroll, Coweta, Douglass, Fayette, Heard, Meriwether and Troup, and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta. may15–d1y

J. A. HUNT, Attorney at Law, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties comprising the Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the United States District Courts for the Northern and Southern Districts by special contract. apr27–1y

ALVAN D. FREEMAN, NEWNAN, GEORGIA, Attorney at Law, will practice in the several Courts—State and Federal. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted. apr17—d1y

RICHARD LESUEUR. WARREN C. WINSLOW.
LESUEUR & WINSLOW, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Valley, Georgia. Collections in southwest Georgia a specialty. Real Estate Agents. july21—d1y

JAS. A. HARLEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Sparta, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Hancock, Elbert, Glasscock, Hart, Lincoln, Madison, Oglethorpe, Taliaferro, Warren, Wilkes, Baldwin, Greene, Washington and Columbia. apr15-d1y

PETER FRANCISCO SMITH, ATTORNEY AT Law, Newnan, Georgia, will practice in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta, and in the Superior Courts of the State. Extra charges will be made for the transaction of business at points not accessible by rail. Will attend punctually to the collections of claims and all cases of Homestead and Bankruptcy, and all business connected with the administration of estates. Will also represent parties by special contract before the Court of Claims, Washington, D. C. march31—d1y

JOHN D. POPE, (late of Atlanta, Georgia,) Attorney at Law, Sherman, Texas, will practice in the State and Federal Courts of Northern Texas.
Persons owning, or desiring to purchase, lands in Texas, are respectfully informed that I have in my office a prompt and reliable Real Estate agent.
jan11—d1w6m

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. B. MITCHELL, Wholesale Grain and Produce Dealer, Jasper, Tenn. Orders promptly filled. nov13—d3m

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.—WM. W. SHARP, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Rooms—in the Grant Building, corner Broad and Marietta streets. Terms—$5 per month (20 lessons, one hour each). He also instructs BRASS BANDS, and arranges Music for them. sep5–d1y

DAN McDUFFIE & BRO., PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL Plasterers. Orders promptly attended to. Office at Simmons & Hunt's store, Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. apr18—dtf

DR. E. E. HILLIS, [illegible] Dentist, Office over Chamberlin & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia. jan9–d6m

CONYERS HOTEL,

By D. P. SMITH,
(Successor to E. Thorn.)

THIS HOUSE is within one hundred yards of the Railroad, has been thoroughly renovated and supplied with new furniture. Give him a call and be guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

McDowell House,

NEWNAN, GA.,
L. P. Thomas, Proprietor.
apr21—dtf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RATIONAL TREATMENT of Kidney, Urinary, and Liver diseases is effected by Hamilton's Buchu & Dandelion. It acts directly on these organs, enabling them to remove those wastes in the blood, which cause Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Scrofula, &c.
W. C. HAMILTON & CO.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

12 SAMPLES sent by mail for 50c. that retail quick for $10. R. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham-sq. N. Y.

Employment, $100 per week, Agents & others to sell a new article, indispensable to merchants & mfrs. Add. with stamp, E. B. Smith & Co., 95 Liberty-st., N. Y.

MONEY Easily made with our Stencil and Key-Check Outfit. ☞ Circulars free. Stafford Manufacturing Company, 66 Fulton street, New York.

3 copies of the STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, 160 pages, and 3 packages of new Farm Seeds free, by enclosing 3 stamps. Address,
N. P. BOYER & CO., Parkesburg, Pa.

WANTED. IF YOU WISH TO BUY A SEWING MACHINE for family use, or act as agent, address WASHINGTON SEWING MACHINE CO., Boston Mass.

AGENTS! A RARE CHANCE!!

We will pay all agents $40 per week in cash, who will engage with us at ONCE. Everything furnished and expenses paid. Address,
A. COULTER & CO., Charlotte, Mich.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION

of manufacturers who have become disgusted with the odors of Paraffine Oils and their ill effects upon machines, is invited to
E. H. Kellogg's Sperm Engine Oil...at $1 20 per gal
E. H. Kellogg's Sperm Spindle Oil...at $1 15 per gal
E. H. Kellogg's Tallow Engine Oil...at $1 10 per gal
E. H. Kellogg's Tallow Spindle Oil...at $1 50 per gal
Manufactured only by
E. H. KELLOGG, No. 17 Cedar-st., New York.

DON'T

Be Deceived, but for coughs, colds, sore throat, hoarseness and bronchial difficulties, use only

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.

Worthless imitations are on the market, but the only Scientific preparation of Carbolic Acid for Lung diseases is when chemically combined with other well known remedies, as these TABLETS, and all parties are cautioned against using any other.

In all cases of irritation of the mucous membrane these Tablets should be freely used, their cleansing and healing properties are astonishing.

Be warned, never neglect a cold, it is easily cured in its incipient state, when it becomes chronic the cure is exceedingly difficult, use Wells' Carbolic as a specific.

JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt St.,
Sole Agents for United States.
Price 25 cents a box. Send for Circular.

The immense sale, 10,000 In One Month on

LIVINGSTONE 28 yrs in AFRICA

is having, PROVES it above all other, the book the MASSES WANT. It goes like WILD-FIRE. Over 600 pages, only $3.50. MORE AGENTS WANTED.

Notice.—Be not deceived by misrepresentations made to palm off high-priced inferior works, but send for circulars and see PROOF of statements and great success of our agents. Pocket companion, worth $10, mailed free. HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 723 Sansom street, Philadelphia.

345 & 347 BROADWAY, N.Y.
27 YEARS IN USE AND NOT A LOSS BY FIRE OR THIEVES
OUR AGENT WILL CALL ON YOU.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1873.

The GUIDE is published QUARTERLY. 25 cts. pays for the year, which is not half the cost. Those who afterwards send money to the amount of One Dollar or more for Seeds may also order 25 cts. worth extra—the price paid for the Guide. The First Number is beautiful, giving plans for making Rural Homes, Dining Table Decorations, Window Gardens, etc., and a mass of information invaluable to the lover of flowers—150 pages on fine tinted paper, some 500 Engravings and a superb Colored Plate and Chromo Cover. The First Edition of 200,000 just printed in English and German. JAMES VICK,
Rochester. N. Y.

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN
JURUBEBA
BLOOD PURIFIER

is unequaled by any known remedy. It will eradicate, extirpate and thoroughly destroy all poisonous substances in the Blood and will effectually dispel all predisposition to billious derangement.

Is there want of action in your Liver and Spleen? Unless relieved at once the blood becomes impure by deleterious secretions, producing scrofulous or skin diseases, Blotches, Felons, Pustules, Canker, Pimples, etc.

Have you a Dyspeptic Stomach? Unless digestion is promptly aided the system is debilitated with loss of vital force, poverty of the blood, dropsical tendency, general weakness and inertia.

Have you a weakness of the Intestines? You are in danger of Chronic Diarrhoea or the dreadful Inflammation of the Bowels.

Have you weakness of the Uterine or Urinary Organs? You are exposed to suffering in its most aggravated form,

Are you dejected, drowsy, dull, sluggish or depressed in spirits, with head ache, back ache, coated tongue and bad tasting mouth?

For a certain remedy for all of these diseases, weaknesses and troubles; for cleansing and purifying the vitiated blood and imparting vigor to all the vital forces; for building up and restoring the weakened constitution USE

JURUBEBA,

which is pronounced by the leading medical authorities of London and Paris "the most powerful tonic and alterative known to the medical world." This is no new and untried discovery but has been long used by the leading physicians of other countries with wonderful remedial results.

Don't weaken or impair the digestive organs by cathartics and physics, they give only temporary relief—indigestion, flatulency and dyspepsia with piles and kindred diseases are sure to follow their use.

Keep the blood pure and health is assured.
JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt st., New York,
Sole Agent for the United States.
Price, One Dollar per Bottle. Send for Circular.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED

DR. H. JAMES, a retired physician, (and by nature a chemist,) discovered while in the East Indies a certain cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS and GENERAL DEBILITY, when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefitting humanity, he will send the recipe, containing full directions for making this remedy, free on receipt of 2 stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of CONSUMPTION that it does not at once take hold of and dissipate—Night Sweats, Peevishness, Irritation of the Nerves, Failure of Memory, Difficult Expectoration, Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Sore Throat, Chilly Sensations, Nausea at the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting Away of the Muscles. Address,

CRADDOCK & CO.,
1032 Race-st., Philadelphia, Pa.,
feb9— [illegible]

1873.

WM. J. LAND,

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

LAND'S CHEMICAL LABORATORY has been thoroughly refitted with improved apparatus just received from Berlin. Special attention given to the ANALYSIS or ASSAY of Ores, Metals, Mineral Waters, Soils, Fertilizers, Coals, Rocks, Chemical Salts, Liquors, Burning Oils, Poisons, Medicines, etc.

A card of charges for analysis mailed gratis to applicants. No charges for consultation.

WM. J. LAND,
dec31–d3m P. O. Box 305.

"A GOOD HOTEL."

The unanimous exclamation of all who stop at

Planters' Hotel,

GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.

W. D. OLDS .... Proprietor.
jan10—dtf

FAIRBURN HOTEL,

BY MRS. E. McLARIN,
Fairburn .... Georgia.

☞ Board per Day $2 [illegible]

THE Morning Trains from Atlanta to West Point, Georgia, breakfast at this House. Three trains daily. may15—dtf

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE!

Atlanta and New Orleans

SHORT LINE!

ALL RAIL!

Only one Change of Cars between Atlanta and New Orleans.

ON and after November 24th, 1872, Double Daily Passenger Trains will run on this line as follows:

Leave Atlanta .... 6 50 A. M
Arrive at Montgomery .... 5 25 P. M
Leave Atlanta .... 8 00 P. M
Arrive at Montgomery .... 6 00 A M
Leave Montgomery .... 6 40 P. M
Arrive at Mobile .... 7 30 A. M
Leave Montgomery .... 8 00 A. M
Arrive at Mobile .... 5 25 P. M
Leave Mobile .... 8 30 A. M
Arrive at New Orleans .... 2 25 P. M
Leave Mobile .... 5 45 P. M
Arrive at New Orleans .... 11 00 P. M

Passengers leaving here at 8 00, P. M., will make close connection at Montgomery for Selma, Vicksburg, Monroe, and all intermediate points.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping cars run through to Mobile, New Orleans, Selma, York, Meridian, Jackson and Vicksburg without change.

Passengers will remember that this route (via West Point) is the shortest, quickest, most reliable and only double daily line from Atlanta to the following points:

Columbus, Ga., Montgomery,
Mobile, Selma, Birmingham,
Tuscaloosa and Eufaula, Ala.
Meridian, Jackson,
Vicksburg, Miss.,
New Orleans, Shreveport and Monroe
Louisiana, Jefferson, Galveston,
and all points in TEXAS, Northern and Central Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas.

By this line you save time and distance, being

46 Miles Shorter

to Selma and all points west of Selma, and

101 Miles Shorter

to MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, NEW ORLEANS and all points in Texas, Northern and Central Mississippi and Arkansas, than via Blue Mountain, or Selma, Rome and Dalton route,

296 Miles Shorter

to New Orleans and Galveston than by Chattanooga, Corinth and Grand Junction, or Memphis and Charleston Railroad route.

365 Miles Shorter

to Shreveport, Jefferson, and all points on Red River than by Chattanooga and Memphis, AVOIDING 614 MILES STEAM BOATING ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, and an indefinite delay on wharf boat at the mouth of Red River.

EMIGRANTS

Are particularly requested to notice the many advantages of this line over all others. No discrimination made in cars or time on account of being Emigrants.

When emigrating in large parties special cars will be furnished for baggage and carried through to New Orleans, Jackson and Vicksburg, without transfer.

The recent completion of the magnificent bridges over Tensas and Mobile Rivers form an unbroken all rail connection between Atlanta and New Orleans.

No Boating nor Omnibus fare charged on this line. Passengers are cautioned against representations to the contrary.

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

This route is not the shortest, but most comfortable and best winter route to
Memphis, Tenn.,
Little Rock, Ark.,
Grenada, Okalona
and Corinth, Miss.

Through tickets on sale at the General Ticket Office in Union Passenger Depot to all points above named.

Fare always as low as by any other route. Baggage checked through to all terminal points.

Be sure and ask for tickets via West Point and Montgomery.
L. P. GRANT,
Superintendent Atlanta and West Point Railroad.
G. J. FOREACRE,
Superintendent Western Railroad of Alabama.
G. JORDAN,
Gen'l Sup't Mobile and Montgomery Railroad.
W. J. HOUSTON,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
Georgia Railroad Depot, up stairs.
july30—oct1—dec30-dtf

Take Notice!

REMOVAL.

AFTER October 1st, I will remove to No. 3 DeGive's Opera House Block, Marietta street, where I trust to see all my old customers and many new ones.

Agricultural Implements, Seeds and Guano.

Send 75 cents for the handsomest and most extensive Illustrated Catalogue ever published in the South. Money will be refunded to all who purchase goods amounting to Ten Dollars.
MARK W. JOHNSON,
DeGive's Opera House Block,
Marietta Street,
After October 1st, 1872.
sep19— july3–dtf

THE "GENUINE"
"COAL CREEK COAL!"

J. M. BORN, Jr. & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

KEEP constantly on hand at their Coal Yards, No. 1 on Marietta street, second door above the Capitol and Post Office, and No. 2 on the

Corner Alabama and Loyd Sts.,

opposite O H Jones, Esq, and Georgia Railroad Depot, the best "Coal Creek Lump" and Anthracite Coal. The new office and yard on the last named streets, we have found necessary to open within the last few days for the accommodation of our friends and the public in the eastern and southern part of the city, where they may at all times find our pleasant and accommodating little "JOE CORRIGAN" to wait upon them.

Call at either office, and we will sell you

GOOD COAL

At FAIR PRICES, for grates or manufacturies.
jan5—d6m

Double Entry Book-Keeper.

A GENTLEMAN of twenty years' practical experience desires the position of Book-Keeper in some first-class house in this city. Good references will be given.

Apply at this office. jan17–dtf

TWO DAILY CONNECTIONS
BY THE
Blue Mountain Route,

VIA
Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad and its Connections.

PASSENGERS leaving Atlanta by the 4:05 P train of Western and Atlantic Railroad arrive at Rome at 10 P M, making close connection with

The Mail Train

of Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, arriving
Selma at .... 7 P M
and making close connections with train of Alabama Central Railroad, arriving at
Meridian .... 4 45 P M
Jackson .... 12 00 night
Vicksburg .... 3 35 A M

Also, make close connection at CALERA with trains of South and North Alabama Railroad, arriving at
Montgomery .... 5 35 A M
Mobile .... 7 25 P M
New Orleans .... 1 50 A M

The Road has been recently equipped and its equipment is not surpassed by any in the South for strength and beauty of finish.

☞ No change of cars between Rome and Selma.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS

run through from ROME VIA SELMA to VICKSBURG without change.

No Delay at Terminal Points.

Passengers leaving Atlanta by 8 30 A M train of W. & A. R. R., make close connections at Rome with

FAST EXPRESS TRAIN

of Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, arriving at Selma at 12 30 A M.

Fare as low as by any other Route.

☞ Purchase Tickets via Kingston at the General Ticket Office. JOHN B. PECK,
General Passenger Agent, Selma, Ala.
E. G. BARNEY,
General Superintendent.
BEAU CAMPBELL, Local Agent,
jan8–dtf No. 4 Kimball House.

CUMMING AND DULUTH

HACK LINE.

J. W. JAMES & CO., are now running, for the accommodation of the traveling public, a good TWO HORSE HACK, three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and making close connecting with the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railroad. Leave Cain's Hotel at Cumming, at 11 M., and arrives at Duluth at 5 o'clock, P. M., in time for the down train to Atlanta. Leaves Duluth at 9 o'clock in the morning and arrives at Cain's Hotel in Cumming, at 1 o'clock, to dinner.

Careful drivers. Terms moderate.
oct31—dtf

BARNESVILLE HOTEL,

GEO. M. ROCKWELL, Proprietor.

THE traveling public will find at this House good accommodations, polite and attentive Porters at every train to take charge of baggage and conduct guests to the Hotel. nov8–d6m

SENOIA HOTEL,

SENOIA, GEORGIA,
W. R. STILLWELL, Proprietor.
may15—dtf

1873! 1873!

MERCHANTS

ARE respectfully informed that I now have IN STORE A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES & WESTERN PRODUCE, which I will sell at terms as favorable as any house in the city.
Respectfully,
A. K. SEAGO.

IMPORTANT TO PLANTERS.

Send for Circular. I sell none but the Best Fertilizers, such as

'CHESAPEAKE,' 'EUREKA,' 'BAUGH'S RAWBONE PHOSPHATE,'

—AND—

John Merryman & Co.'s Ammoniated Dissolved Bones.

TERMS CASH, OR CROP LIENS DUE FIRST NOVEMBER NEXT.

Planters will also be supplied on crop liens with Bulk Meat, Bacon, Fish, Corn, Oats, Hay, Flour, Tobacco, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, Rice, Clover and Grass Seeds, etc., etc.

The CASH TRADE will also receive special attention. Address

A. K. SEAGO, Atlanta.
W. H. C. MICKELBERRY, late of Griffin, Ga.
jan9— dec1–[illegible]

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

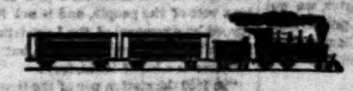
VIA

CHARLESTON, S. C.

TO AND FROM

BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON,

AND ALL THE NEW ENGLAND MANUFACTURING CITIES.



THREE TIMES A WEEK.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays

ELEGANT STATE-ROOM ACCOMMODATIONS.

Sea Voyage Ten to Twelve Hours Shorter Via Charleston.

The South Carolina Railroad Company,

And connecting Roads West, in alliance with the Fleet of Thirteen First-Class Steamships to the above Ports invite attention to the Quick Time and Regular Dispatch afforded to the business public in the Cotton States at the

PORT OF CHARLESTON,

Offering facilities of Railroad and Sea Transportation for Freight and Passengers not excelled in attractive capacity at any other Port. The following splendid Ocean Steamers are regularly on the line

TO NEW YORK.

MANHATTAN,
M. S. Woodhull, Commander.
CHAMPION,
R. W. Lockwood, Commander.
CARLESTON,
James Berry, Commander.
JAMES ADGER,
T. J. Lockwood, Commander.
JAMES ADGER & CO.,
Agents, Charleston, S. C.

GEORGIA,
S. Crowell, Commander.
SOUTH CAROLINA,
T. J. Beckett, Commander.
CLYDE,
J. Kennedy, Commander.
ASHLAND,
—— Ingram, Commander.
WAGNER, HUGER & CO.,
WM. A. COURTENAY,
Agents, Charleston, S. C.

TO PHILADELPHIA

Iron Steamships,

VIRGINIA,
C. Hinckley, Commander.
GULF STREAM,
Alex. Hunter, Commander.
SAILING DAYS—THURSDAYS.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent Charleston, S. C.

Total Capacity 40,000 Bales Monthly.

TO BALTIMORE.

FALCON,
Hainie, Commander.
SEA GULL,
Dutton, Commander.
MARYLAND,
Johnson, Commander.
Sailing Days—Every Fifth Day.
PAUL C. TRENHOLM, Agent, Charleston, S. C.

TO BOSTON.

STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, sails every other Saturday.
JAS. ADGER & CO., Agents, Charleston, S. C.

Rates guaranteed as low as those of competing lines. Marine Insurance one-half of 1 per cent.

Through Bills of Lading and Through Tickets

Can be had at all the principal Railroad Offices in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi.

State-Rooms may be secured in advance, without extra charge, by addressing Agents of Steamships at Charleston, at whose offices, in all cases the Railroad Tickets should be exchanged and Berths assigned. Through Tickets by this Route includes Transfers, Meals and State Room, while on Shipboard.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD

GEORGIA RAILROAD,

And their connecting Lines have largely increased their facilities for the rapid movement of Freight and Passengers between the Northern Cities and the South and West. Comfortable Night Cars, with the Improved Chair, without extra Charge, have been introduced on the South Carolina Railroad. First-Class Eating house at Branchville. On the Georgia Railroad First-Class Sleeping Cars.

Freight promptly transferred from steamer to day and night trains of the South Carolina Railroad. Close connection made with other roads, delivering freight at distant points with great promptness. The Roads will use every exertion to satisfy their Patrons that the Line VIA CHARLESTON cannot be surpassed in Dispatch and the Safe delivery of Good

For further information, apply to J. M. SELKIRK, Sup't, Charleston, S. C., E. D. BOTHWELL, General Agent, P. O. Box 4979, Office 317 Broadway, N. Y.; S. B. Pickens, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, South Carolina Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER

Vice-President South Carolina Railroad, Charleston, S. C.
nov4—eodtf

SOUTHERN

TERRA COTTA WORKS.

THE undersigned have their works in full operation and are now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of Terra Cotta Works, such as Window Caps, Enrichments for Cornice, such as Brackets, Medallions, and everything in the Architectural line. Also, Chimney Tops, Vases, Flower Pots, Statuary, etc., etc. Also Manufacturers of

SEWER PIPE

from 3 inches to 30 inches in diameter. Also, interior decoration, such as

Centre Pieces, Cornice, etc.

We will guarantee all the work that we undertake to execute to give entire satisfaction.
may31—d1y PELLEGRINI & GIORGI.

GEORGIA REPORTS.

WE WILL PUBLISH 45TH GEORGIA REPORTS jointly. Part 1st, by the late Reporter, will be out by 1st February, 1873. Part 2d, by the present Reporter, will follow immediately. Both parts will be delivered only to those who subscribe and pay $5 00 in advance of publication. Payments may be made to either of us.

The bound volumes from 31 to 44, both included, may be had from either of us at $3 50 per volume.

N. J. HAMMOND,
Late Reporter Supreme Court, Georgia.
HENRY JACKSON,
Reporter Supreme Court, Georgia.
jan19—d1m

AIR LINE RAIL ROAD.

Mt. Airy Depot, 7 Miles from Clarksville, on South Half of Lot 174, 10th District, Habersham County, Ga.

Town Lots 50 by 100 feet, at private sale. Apply to E. W. HOLLAND, of Atlanta.

THIS IS THE HIGHEST ALTITUDE ON THE Air-Line Railroad, being 1,650 feet above the level of the sea. (Atlanta 1,050). For pure air, good water and good health, cannot be surpassed in upper Georgia.
feb9–d3m ED. W. HOLLAND.

THE LaGRANGE REPORTER.

VOLUME XXIX.

J. T. WATERMAN, Editor and Propr's.

THIS well known and popular weekly is the oldest of its class in Georgia, and has a circulation unsurpassed by any provincial Journal in the State. Business men desiring the trade of Troup, Meriwether, Heard and Harris counties will find the Reporter the best medium for obtaining it.

Subscription, - - $2 50 per Annum
jan10—dtf

BOB WHITE!

Bob White! Bob White!

Bob White! Bob White! Bob White!

SMOKING TOBACCO,

MANUFACTURED BY

Geo. W. Langhorne & Co.

Lynchburg, Va.

Is pronounced by connoisseurs to be the finest Smoking Tobacco manufactured in the United States, and equal to the finest imported Cigars.

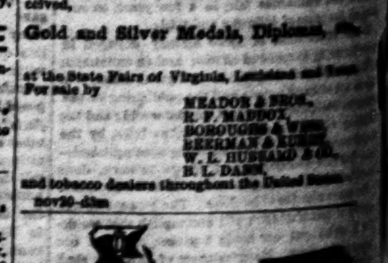
For richness and purity, it has no rival, having received

Gold and Silver Medals, Diplomas, &c.,

at the State Fairs of Virginia, Louisiana and Texas. For sale by

MEADOR & BROS.,
R. F. MADDOX,
BOROUGHS & [illegible],
BEERMAN & [illegible],
W. L. HUBBARD & CO.,
B. L. DANS,

and tobacco dealers throughout the United States.
nov30–d3m



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SUCCESSOR TO

McBRIDE & SMITH,

MANUFACTURER OF

FINE CARRIAGES,

PHAETONS,
ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES,

Repairing Promptly and Neatly Executed.

DAVID McBRIDE,
[illegible]
sep25–d3m—dec18–d3m

BARTOW HOUSE,

T. J. BRIDGES, Proprietor.

Cartersville .... Georgia.

THIS House has been remodeled and refurnished throughout, and is kept in the best style.
jan28—dtf